BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.
One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of sid year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1856.....NO. 32.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$1 00
Do. do.	2 insertions,	1 25
Do. do.	3 do	1 50
Do. do.	3 months without change	4 00
Do. do.	6 do.....do.....do	7 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do	12 00
Do. do.	6 do....renewed weekly	14 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAMES G. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4.—31-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

JESSE BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21.—29-tf] WILMINGTON, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21st.—[29-3m WILMINGTON, N. C.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSS,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-ly

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

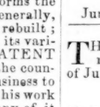
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodelled after the gums have shranken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR, Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-ly.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

TEACHER WANTED.
A GENTLEMAN who can come well recommended as being thoroughly qualified to teach the classic languages, and of undoubted moral character, will find a pleasant situation as a Teacher, in a private family, by applying to the subscriber at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
Dec. 14th.—[15- CHAS. DUFFY, M. D.

SOUND RESIDENCE.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE, 12 MILES from Wilmington, immediately on the Plank Road, where the subscriber formerly resided, and occupied last year by Dr. Beckwith, is for rent until the first of January, 1857. For particulars, apply to LUKE S. MCCLAMY.
Jan. 18.—20-tf G. W. POLLOCK.

LAND FOR SALE! GREAT INDUCEMENTS:

THE subscriber, being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all of his land on Masonboorough Sound, containing TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, one-half of which is productive. Said land is beautifully situated immediately on the Sound; three miles south of Wrightsville, and 7½ miles from Wilmington, and combines a great many natural advantages too tedious to mention. Any person in want of a Sound place, or summer residence, would do well to give the subscriber a call before the season is too far advanced. E. PORTER, Jr.
P. S.—The terms of the above shall be easy.
Feb. 15th.—[24-tf.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON or about the 20th day of November, his negro man, properly known as "MAURICE HAYES," although he gives himself various other names, as Duncan Maurice Hays or "Joe Smith." Said negro is 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, his upper front teeth large and prominent, very thick in the neck. He is supposed to be lurking in New Hanover, Sampson or Duplin. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail so I can get him. H. BONHAM.
Whiteville, Columbus co., Feb. 15.—[24-tt.

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.
25 BAGS prime Rio Coffee,
10 kegs Goshen Butter,
10 bbls. Soda Crackers,
5 " Sugar do.,
5 " Pilot Bread,
10 boxes Sugar and Soda Crackers,
25 bags Laguayra,
Low for cash, at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S,
March 7th. No. 11 North Water st

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS TO SELL HIS House and Lot, in Richlands, Onslow County. The Lot contains three acres of land, laid off in a square, with a dwelling House containing six rooms, and four fireplaces; also, a Store House with three rooms, and two fireplaces, and other out-houses. The location is as healthy as any in this vicinity, and within three hundred yards of Richlands Academy. A good stand for a Merchant, an excellent place for a Doctor. School facilities not surpassed.
Terms accommodating. Possession given immediately.
Richlands, N. C. Feb. 20th, 1856. 25tf J. H. FOY.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphine;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Pems & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
THIS INSTITUTION WILL RESUME ITS OPERations again on MONDAY, the 11th inst., after a short vacation. The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year—Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. Groves, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
The Trustees have engaged for the next year the services of a celebrated musician, Mr. Stradelli, of the State of New York, to take charge of the Musical department, and also his lady, Mrs. Stradelli, to conduct the painting.
These engagements will give superior advantages to those who wish to pursue the ornamental branches.
The faculty of teachers associated with Mr. Groves in conducting the Literary department, are the same as last year, and are well known to be inferior to none.
H. A. BIZZELL,
Clinton, Jan. 18.—20-3m] Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY
WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, October 1st, at Society Hall. The Board of Instruction will be the same as last session.
For particulars, see school card which will be issued a few days before commencing, and which may be found with Mr. S. Jewett, or Mr. Whitaker. G. W. JEWETT.
Sept. 5th, 1855 310-1t---1-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855.—41-ly Greensboro', N. C.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,.....$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,.....$10 00
Collegiate Department,.....$20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

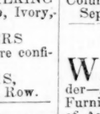
NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

LAST CALL.
AS I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED MY BROTHER with me in business, I wish all that are indebted to me to call and settle, with cash or by note, as my business must be settled up soon, or the accounts of my hard customers will be placed in an officer's hands.
Feb. 1, 1856.—127-2t—23-tf] GEO. H. KELLEY,
Commercial and Herald Copy.

NOTICE.
A BRINDLE HOUND SLUT has strayed from me. She was beautifully marked about her neck; and was in whelp when she left. She was sent to me by my friends from Fayetteville, and will probably endeavor to return there. I will liberally reward any person for information that will enable me to recover her.
JNO. A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, March 5th.—[154-tf.
Fayetteville Carolinian copy 4 week and send bill to this office.

NOTICE.
A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers his Sand Hill Lands for sale, lying between the Northeast and Black River, bordering two miles on the latter, and containing about 2000 acres. The above Lands contains four crops of Turpentine boxes, a large quantity of cypress timber, black-jack and light wood.—Also, two never failing springs of excellent water. The above Lands were formerly owned by Law & Savage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. S. J. Walker, Black River, sixteen miles from Wilmington, for information. G. F. WALKER.
Dec. 21st.—[16-tf.

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

1856 OUR "SPRING STYLE." 1856
WE will open our Spring Style of Gent's Dress Hats, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., and invite the attention of gentlemen of taste to its inspection. We have given particular attention to the production of this Hat for Spring and Summer wear, having selected the materials from one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the States; and we hope to offer the neatest and most durable Dress Hat we have ever yet produced. SHEPPARD & MYERS,
March 7th. Hat & Cap Emporium.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Schr. Alba, from New York,
17 BBLS. of best Yellow Sugar. For sale low, for cash, by GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO,
March 14th. No. 11 North Water street.

General Notices.

A PROCLAMATION,
BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
WHEREAS, An Act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:
AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.
WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,
SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2d clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.
SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.
Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.
SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.
State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }
I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.
Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.
W. HILL, *Secretary of State*
Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provision of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.
In testimony whereof, I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto [L. S.] affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence. THOS. BRAGG
By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secreta y.
Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. [feb. 1.—[22-6m

$100 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the delivery to me, or the confinement in any jail in this State, of my negro girl ROSE. Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high; she is probably in the neighborhood of South River or Cape Fear. D. W. CROMARTIE.
Clinton, N. C., Feb. 29.—[26-tf.

NEW GOODS.
WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ₰ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilio, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice.*
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros de-Afrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, assorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned wish to sell their TURPENTINE DISTILLERY and fixtures, Turpentine tools, Coopers' tools, &c.; two two-horse wagons and two pair mules, (one pair of which is young and very valuable.)
Said Distillery is situated at Reeves' Station, on the South Carolina Railroad, fifty-two miles from Charleston, in a splendid pine country, and as healthy as any place on the road below Branchville. The Still will work thirty-five barrels virgin Turpentine. There has been worked the present year, convenient to the Still, fifteen to eighteen crops of boxes, and with assurance of the still being kept up the ensuing year more pines will be boxed the coming winter.
Circumstances prevents us giving the business our individual attention the next year, consequently we desire to sell.
For particulars, terms, &c., please apply to either of the firm at said place, or by letter directed to the firm at Reevesville, S. C., or to Wilson, N. C.
ELLIS, DANIEL & CO.
Reeves' Station, S. C., Nov. 9.—[10-tf.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
I HAVE this day associated my brother Oliver, with me in the General Grocery and Commission business. The firm will be GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO. We hope that our kind patrons and friends will continue their patronage which they have so liberally bestowed on the senior partner of the concern heretofore.
Our stock will consist of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Rice, Soap, Candles, Candies, Fish and Potatoes, Starch, Brooms, Tobacco, and everything in the grocery line, except liquors. We also further promise not to be undersold in the price of our articles or bettered as to quality. We shall still continue the cash system or 30 days to good and punctual customers.
GEO. H. KELLEY.
Feb. 12.—127-2t—23-tf.

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. }
New Hanover County. }
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS PER SCHRS. R. W. BROWN and Ned, from New York, at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S, No 11 North Water street,
24 bbls. C. YELLOW SUGAR, of R. L. & A. Stuart's make, low for cash.
April 4.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Mr. Joseph Bryant, on Hood's Creek, Brunswick county, about the 13th of February, a colored girl, belonging to the subscriber, and known as "MILLIE LOCKE."—Said "MILLIE" is a bright mulatto, about nineteen years old, middle sized, and quite likely; has a somewhat simple manner when spoken to. She carried off with her her child "KITTIE," between two and three years old, and darker than the mother. She is supposed to be lurking about the town of Wilmington.
I will give a reward of ten dollars for her return to me, or her lodgment in any jail so I can get her, and fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring or concealing her. SAMUEL R. LOCKE.
Hood's Creek, Brunswick co., March 13th.—[161-1w-28-tf.

WE HAVE NOW OPEN,
OUR new and elegant assortment of Walking Canes, Gold and Silver Mountings, Ivory, Pearl and Loaded Heads. Also, some large and handsomely finished Hickorys
March 21st. SHEPARD & MYERS.

TAKE NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to Davis & Bunting, must settle on, or before the first day of April next, or their dues will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
DAVIS & BUNTING.
March 20, 1856.—[167-d6t-28-w4t.

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, AT his residence in Brunswick County, N. C., a negro man named JACK. Said negro is over five feet high, and very dark complected; has a large nose, and a scar on his forehead, just over one eye; the scar is a little raised. He is chunky and well-built, and about thirty years of age The above reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or lodgment in jail. It is supposed he is aiming for the Railroad.
March 22—169-6t—30-5t S. B. STANALAND.

GOODS AT AUCTION.
THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL EXPOSE AT PUBLIC Sale, at the store of Mr. Charles Henry, on Black River, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of April next, their entire stocks of Goods, consisting in part of
SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, CALICO, LADIES' DRESS GOODS and DOMESTICS,
all of which are of select qualities, together with the various articles usually kept in country stores.
Any of the above goods can be had privately until the day of sale.
TERMS—Six months credit, with approved security.
CHARLES HENRY,
W. H. BEATTY.

I will also rent or lease my Turpentine Distillery on liberal terms. CHARLES HENRY.
New Hanover County, March 28.—30-ts.

THE INCREASING DEMAND
FOR our premium Umbrellas, has induced us to lay in a larger assortment than ever, and our peculiar advantages in procuring these goods will enable us to offer them at very low figures. SHEPARD & MYERS.
March 21st.

GROCERY, COMMISSION BUSINESS, etc.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP, heretofore existing between John F. Herring and Charles C. Lewis, under the firm of Herring & Lewis, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, 1856.
The business is still carried on at the old stand, No. 27 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C., by the subscriber, who will keep on hand a full stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. Orders from his friends in the country promptly attended to, cheap for cash.
He will attend to the sale of all sorts of country produce on commission. JOHN F. HERRING.
March 18.—165-3t—29-4t

FOR SALE,
Valuable Turpentine and Farming Lands in Bladen County.
THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, lying on the northwest branch of Cape Fear River, 33 miles from Wilmington. From this point said river is at all times navigable. There are two valuable farms adjoining each other. These lands will be sold either jointly, or in lots to suit purchasers. The two farms contain about 4000 acres, upon which is an inexaustible quantity of the best of marls. A portion of these lands are very superior low grounds, on the river. Taking them as a body, they are not to be surpassed by any lands on the Cape Fear River for the cultivation of corn, cotton, peas, wheat, potatoes and ground peas.
There is two good two-story dwellings, situated in a healthy location, with good water, on the land, together with negro and other out-houses, sufficient for hands and stock enough to cultivate the farms.
The Turpentine Lands are also very superior, and, with the boxes now under cultivation, there can be sixteen tasks cut.
There is also a large quantity of superior mill, or merchantable Timber, within easy reach of the river.
A liberal credit, say one, two, three, or four years, will be given, if desired, with interest from date of purchase.
Persons desiring to purchase, can gain any information desirable form T. C. Miller, Esq., in Wilmington, or by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, who will take pleasure in showing their location, &c.
WM. L. MOORE.
Westbrook's P. O., Bladen co., N. C., }
Feb. 29th, 1856.—[26-tf. }

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.
Marion Star copy 2m.

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale, a tract of Turpentine Land, laying in Bladen county on the west side of Cape Fear, five miles from the point known as Harriss' Still, and containing four hundred acres, more or less There are on the land 24,000 boxes, of which 14,000 are of the first year's chipping, the ballance two and three years. The Turpentine can be disposed of at the Still, at within 20 cents of Wilmington rates. He will also sell the barrels and hoops sufficient for the business of the present year. If desired, he will hire for the season, to the purchasher, two good hands, one a Cooper. K. K. Council, Esq., will show the land to any person desirous of purchasing.
For terms, which will be made accommodating, apply to
JAMES C. ANDERS.
March 8, 1856.—[27-t1stA-usb.

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLEMAN & HENRY H. HINNANT is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by WILLI

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to state that a public meeting of the Democratic citizens of the town of Wilmington will be held at the Court House on Friday Evening, the 11th inst., to adopt measures in view of the approaching election for Commissioners of Navigation, on the first Monday in May next.

The Tug of War.

It is said that this week, or the beginning of next, a bill will be introduced into the House of Representatives for the admission of Kansas as a Free State, on the Topeka basis, with Reeder and Lane as Senators, and Delahay as Representative. It is upon this bill that the *struggle* of the present Congress is to take place. To push it through is the point aimed at in the Seward programmes at the North, and it is even hinted that such a move will be connived at and assisted by men from the South. So far as the Reeder Investigating Committee is concerned, that amounts to nothing, in connection with the disputed seat as delegate from the territory. By aiming at the Senatorship of the new *State*, Reeder evidently waives his claim in the other case, or considers it of minor importance.

Kansas certainly has not half the population to entitle her to a member, and it would be an outrage to admit her into the Union with a representation in the Senate equal to that possessed by *bona fide* States, even were the parties applying for admission the legally constituted representatives or agents of the majority of the people of the territory, instead of being, as they are, simply the organs of a traitorous faction, acting in defiance of the organic law, without shadow of right, and without the ability to show, in any form or shape, that the majority of the people of Kansas even tacitly agree with them, or sanction their movements.

We notice that the correspondents of some Southern papers anticipate a giving way upon the part of certain Southern Senators, who may thus vote for the admission, and so allow it to pass through the conservative branch, where the real opposition has been anticipated. We think it may pass the House. There are speculations abroad about who may be expected to give ground and vote for the premature Free State. Among the Southern Senators hinted at, are Sam Houston of Texas, Mr. Clayton of Delaware, Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky, and Mr. Bell of Tennessee, while several Northern Kanzas men may follow their example. The calculations are only calculations, and have little value beyond indicating a want of confidence in the devotion to the South entertained by the Senators alluded to. We have no fear that the President would approve such an act. Unlike Mr. Fillmore, President Pierce believes in the veto power, and would use it to arrest hasty and unjust legislation, although technically within the letter of the Constitution.

This bill when once brought in, will lead to spicey episodes, warm debates, long speeches, some eloquence, and much balderdash and cant, and so the summer will be worn away.

☞ Well, it would look as though we had carried Connecticut at the election on Monday last, and this over a fusion of all the isms and parties combined in opposition to the Democracy. The contest was a hard one, but it has been put through. The Democrats, prostrate last year, are again standing up to the rack and making their opponents give ground. The "ruins" over which the already defunct Know-Nothing platform of 1855 rejoiced, seem to possess more real strength than the patched up composite erection of Know-Nothing fusionism. Everywhere Democracy is rising from her ruins stronger and more united than ever.

Thus it ever has been and ever will be—all wild impulses, all appeals to prejudices too easily excited, however they may succeed for the time, must eventually give way, upon cool reflection, to the predominance of settled principles and of parties whose policy is based upon such principles. No really great or permanent revolution in the politics or modes of political thought of a whole people can be made in a day. All such things, though they may attain formidable demensions in a night, are sure to wither away before the next day's sun.

This is what is happening now. It only behooves the Democratic party to be true to itself and to its principles and the returning tide will do the rest.

☞ Robert Wooldridge, Esq., the Secretary of the last Whig National Convention of the United States, and R. A. Upton, Esq., not long since Whig Elector in the third district of Louisiana, have come out publicly in support of the great National Democratic party of the Union, believing that the interests of the country will be best protected, and the Union more surely preserved, by the elevation to the Presidency of a sound conservative national Democrat.—Says Mr. Upton, after reviewing the present relative position of parties, and the real issues likely to come before he country, "it seems to me, every friend of the South and the Union will be found in the ranks, and advocating the principles of that party that possesses a nationality large enough to defend the great principles of the American Constitution, and to perpetuate the existence of the American Union—that will concede to every portion of the country the guaranteed rights of all, without diminution." Such nationality Mr. Upton finds only in the Democratic party.

☞ Some months since, Dr. Graham, of New Orleans, stabbed Col. Loring, of, or just from, California. The affair took place at the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York, and caused a good deal of excitement at the time. Dr. Graham was talking loud, or altercating in the passage near Colonel Loring's room, where Mrs. Loring was. The Col. stepped out to quell the disturbance—there was some disturbance, and Loring was stabbed so severely by Graham that he died almost immediately. Graham had been drinking and when so was perfectly crazy. On the trial for homicide he was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to several years in the penitentiary.

Gov. Clark has just pardoned him out, on the ground it is said, that he has exhibited unmistakeable symptoms of lunacy.

MOUNT VERNON.—The actual state of the case in regard to Mount Vernon, appears to be this—that, Mr. Washington has indicated his willingness to sell to the State of Virginia, and *not otherwise*, and that, therefore, as regards all other parties, Mount Vernon is not for sale, as stated by him in a recent letter to some parties in South Carolina, which statement has caused some considerable sensation. From the publications in the Virginia papers, we feel pretty certain that, if the funds should be raised, no difficulty need be apprehended. It was to Mrs. Maria S. Wofford of South Carolina, that Mr. Washington's letter was addressed, in which he stated that Mount Vernon was not for sale.

☞ The municipal election held in Portsmouth, Va., on Saturday last, resulted in the choice of the entire Democratic ticket, including Mayor and the whole City Council. Portsmouth and Norfolk used to be the very hot-beds of the *ism*.

U. S. TREASURY.—The amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst., was $22,372,285 63.

ABOUT THE SICK MAN.—Peace, we suppose, is made, and although the bluster indulged in by the English press when the war commenced has been poorly sustained by the actual result of hostilities, still it is evident that, disguise it as she may, Russia has had to give ground under the pressure of an alliance and an influence too powerful for her vast but scattered and undeveloped resources long to withstand. Small as the concessions of the five points may be, they *are* concessions; and, should it turn out that Russia has consented to the abandonment of her naval establishments and maratime fortifications on the Black Sea, the concessions amount to acknowledgments of defeat of the most galling character. For a nation to yield to outside dictation to the extent of stipulating that she shall have no naval depots nor arsenals nor no navy on the Black Sea, is to assent to a curtailment of her sovereignty within her own territory on land, and an acknowledgment of inferiority on the natural highway of nations—the sea. Turkey is certainly free from any Russian attempts for the present.

But how about the new doctors, into whose hands the sick man has fallen. Are they above suspicion? The history of the world would say that they are not. Nobody believes that they are. Nobody looks upon Turkey as any longer an independent nation.—Nobody looks upon her as having any real influence at Paris. The poor Sultan is less a sovereign in his own capital than a mere puppet moved by Lord Stratford de Redcliff, the British Ambassador, who occupies towards him the position that the Mayors of the Palace did towards the last nominal sovereigns of the Merovingian dynasty.

Should the allies of the Sultan choose to insist upon any conditions to which he might be opposed, what is he to do? His capital is commanded by British fleets and French armies. His territory is virtually under their thumb, and he cannot move without their permission. The internal policy of his Empire has already been claimed as a fair matter for allied interference. This abuse shall be reformed—that privilege shall be extended. This shall be done—that shall be left alone. Is Turkey an independent nation? Is it a sovereign within its own borders? Evidently it is not, and it has not the energy ever to be so.

The guardians of the sick man's estate have entered openly upon their duties in advance of his actual decease; and it is very questionable, indeed, whether they will relax their grasp before they shall have finally disposed of said estate to their own satisfaction. In the meantime, authority in Turkey is merely maintained by the force of foreign aid So far as the inherent strength of the Empire is concerned, that is not to be found ready for the emergency, and it never will be. The progress of disintegration was never more rapid than it is now. The Christian populations, who might formerly have received an extension of their privileges as a boon for which to be grateful, will hereafter regard it as something extorted from the *Porte* by outside pressure, and for which the government is entitled to no gratitude. The clamor will increase with each fresh concession. On the other hand, the old Turks—the true believers, will be alienated from the government which allies itself with the infidel Frank, and no longer obeys the Koran in its letter and in its spirit. Turkey was the great *Mahommedan* power—ceasing to be that it ceases to be Turkey. *Another* power not Mahommedan may be built up on the shores of the Bosphorus, but *Turkey* cannot be re-constructed upon a new basis, and the attempts now ostensibly made to doctor the sick man up with medicines unsuited to his constitution *must* end in his death.

CONGRESS.—The Senate appears to have been mainly engaged, for some days past, in listening to Mr. Collamer's long speech against the Kansas bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Collamer attacks the positions assumed in the majority report from the Committee on Territories on the subject of Kansas, taking, of course, ultra Free-Soil grounds.

On Friday, the House went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Senate's amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill. Several gentlemen made speeches on the slavery question, and other exciting political topics of the day, but nobody pretended to speak to the question nominally before the Committee. In Committee of the Whole it would appear as though anything and everything was in order.

☞ We wish to call attention to one matter in time, before we forget it. It is this:—General Pierce is about as well, or, at least, much abused a man as the country can produce. Very well—let the Cincinnati Convention settle down upon somebody else for the Presidency, as may very well happen, and, before August next, his present abusers will find in him all the virtues of the statesman, the soldier, and the patriot; and, in fact, rather regret that he was not run so they might have a chance to vote for him. But, again, suppose he should happen to get the nomination, he will be doubly iniquitous. All the sins attributed to him now, will be but a priming to what will be found out about him after the canvass opens.

RHODE ISLAND.—To show the progress of the reaction at the North, it is only necessary to look at Rhode Island, where the Democrats have been beaten this year, as follows: Hoppin (Know-Nothing, Black Republican, Coalitionist) 9,946; Potter (Straight Democrat) 7,096. Last year the vote stood, Hoppin 10,468; Potter 2,306. Hoppin's present majority, 2,850; last year, 8,162; Dem. gain in one year, 5,312. Last year the Legislature was unanimously abolition and Know-Nothing. This year it stands, as far as heard from: Senate, 16 Know-Nothings and abolitionists, 9 Democrats, 1 Whig and 5 vacancies; House, 39 Know-Nothings and abolitionists, 21 Democrats, and 13 vacancies.

At this rate of progress now, how long will it take to turn the tables?

FIRE AT ZEKE'S ISLAND.—We understand that a fire occurred on Zeke's Island, on Saturday night, resulting in the destruction of all the buildings used as dwellings there. Mr. Mason, who has been living there with his family since the operations for the improvement of the bar commenced, lost all his furniture, and barely saved the lives of his family. It was the work of a negro incendiary, who is now in jail. Zeke's Island is about the point where the works for the improvement of the bar are mainly located, and we suppose the buildings put up there had reference to this fact.

"THE KNICKERBOCKER."—Mr. J. H. Rothwell has laid on our table the January, February, March and April numbers of the genial old "Knick," edited by Louis Gaylord Clark, and published by Samuel Heuston, 348 Broadway, New York.

Each number contains over a hundred pages of original matter, printed in clear type across the page—no jambed-up double-column nonsense about it, and the tone of the literary part of the work is in keeping with the mechanical execution—liberal, generous and healthful. Price three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number. Mr. Rothwell is agent to receive subscriptions.

AUCTIONEERS.—We learn from the official publication in the Commercial of this morning, that, at a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Town, held yesterday, M. Cronly, S. M. West and John Hall, were appointed auctioneers to serve for one year, ending the first Monday in April, 1857.

[*Daily Journal 8th inst.*

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Walker, although not the President of the State of Nicaragua, in name, is, in effect, all that and more—he is the government, and has at his disposal the only force worth calling soldiers, within the bounds of the Central American States. Costa Rica and Guatamela have taken umbrage at the progress of the Americans in Nicaragua, and seem disposed to adopt measures to eject the invaders, as they consider Walker and his men. Guatamela is the largest and most populous of the once confederated States, and Costa Rica is the most wealthy and flourishing. Honduras sympathizes with the new movements inaugurated by the men from the North. Costa Rica, it appears, has actually taken up arms and declared war against the newly-established government of Nicaragua, and Walker, not to be outdone in courtesy, proposes to meet them a little more than half-way, in fact, carry the war into the enemy's country, and, by assuming the offensive, render abortive any attack upon his own borders. If he can only raise the funds, we think he can carry things his own way, for all he wants is money to pay his men, and he will be in no want for an army.

It is almost impossible that things on the Isthmus could have been made much worse, and, indeed, the chances are that any change must have been for the better, so that it may be reasonably inferred that, imperfect as Walker's government is, it is better than the anarchy that preceded it. Two different governments claimed authority and the right to be obeyed and to punish disobedience. The Legitimist party had its strong-hold and head-quarters at Grenada. The Democratic party were in possession of Leon, and from these two cities went forth the movements that kept the whole State in a turmoil. The Leonese beseiged Grenada, or rather the plaza of Grenada, for the beseiged were confined to that central position, and kept beseiging it for months, so that between the beseigers and beseiged about two-thirds of the city has been destroyed. Walker came by invitation of the Democratic party, and the presence of his riflemen and the military spirit which his example infused, soon turned the scale, and gave such a decided preponderance to the party with which he sided, that opposition ceased, a treaty or compromise was made, and an administration got together composed of men taken from the ranks of both parties. Rivas is President, but Walker is Commander-in-Chief.

The want of money may result in one or the other of two unpleasant alternatives, either being sure to work the downfall of the present Nicaraguan authorities. If money is not raised, a band of adventurers cannot be supported or kept together, and without their aid the authorities cannot stand. In the attempt to raise this money the property of foreign residents may be illegally seized, and thus other powers be made to have a finger in the pie, which would augur no good for Walker's projects. Indeed, even now reclamations are called for by American and English merchants, and when they come to be backed by the weight of their respective governments will turn out to be rather serious affairs.

By the way, we see it stated in some of the papers that Mr. Wheeler, either has been, or is to be recalled from his position of Minister resident in Nicaragua. This may be so, although we suppose there is as yet no official authority for the statement.

☞ A letter from a friend in Whitesville informs us that delegates from the counties of Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus, composing the Senatorial District recently so ably represented by T D. McDowell, Esq., met there on Monday evening last for the purpose of putting a Democratic Senatorial candidate in nomination for the approaching canvass. T. D. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen, having positively declined a re-nomination, John D. Taylor, Esq., of Brunswick, was unanimously selected as the nominee.

Resolutions were passed approving of the administration of President Pierce, and recommending him as the first choice of the convention for re-nomination for President, and suggesting the name of Hon. James C. Dobbin for the Vice Presidency.

The proceedings of the Convention were characterized by the most perfect harmony.

North Carolina.

A Kansas meeting is to be held at Warrenton on Monday next, the 14th inst.

The Know-Nothing State Convention meets to-day in Greensboro'.

The meeting of the Stockholders in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company will be held at Haywood on the 17th inst.

James B. Shepard, of Raleigh, former Democrat, is talked of as a candidate for the Know-Nothing nomination for Governor.—*Daily Journal, 10th inst.*

☞ The Democrats have been successful in the municipal elections recently held in St. Louis, Missouri; Cleaveland, Ohio, and Portland, Maine. In St. Louis the whole Democratic ticket for Mayor and City Council was elected on the 7th by a large majority. The Cleaveland election, on the same day, went generally Democratic. The Democrats not only carried Portland, but they beat the Black Republicans in every Ward.

☞ Though the Democrats have made immense gains in Connecticut, it unfortunately happens that they have not gained quite enough to enable them to triumph over the Fusion. The last reports say that 99 Democrats and 127 Fusionists have been chosen to the House, and 10 Democrats and 11 Fusionists to the Senate. There is no election of State officers by the people. The popular vote is exceedingly close.

☞ It will be seen, from an advertisement in this paper, that Mr. Fleming, the General Superintendent of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, offers a reward of five hundred dollars for evidence that will lead to the conviction of the person who removed a bar of iron from the track of said road, near Hood's Creek, on the night of the 7th inst.—Depredations of various kinds have become too common, of late, on the Railroads of this State, and it is to be hoped the companies may be able to punish the perpetrators to the extent of the law.

We learn that the annual address, before the two Literary Societies of Wake Forest College will be delivered by B. F. Moore, Esq., of Raleigh, on Wednesday, 12th of June, and the Sermon before the graduating Class by Rev. E. T. Winkler, of Charleston, S. C., in the evening of the same day.

☞ The "*Ocean Banner*," published at Beaufort, N. C., is again on our table, after a suspension of some weeks. Mr. Pool, the publisher and Editor, says that he will send the *Banner* to no man unless he pays his subscription *in advance;* it is the true principle.

PUB. DOCS.—Our acknowledgments are due Messrs. Reid, Biggs and Douglas, of the Senate, and Winslow, Clingman and others, of the House, for valuable public documents.

The latest proposal of Denmark to the maritime States to abolish the Sound Dues, is for an indemnification of 35,000,000 rix dollars, (about £4,000,000.) The following is the way in which the Danish Government calculates the amount to be borne by each State in proportion to the value of its Baltic trade: England, 12,000,000 of rix dollars, (£1,300,000); Russia, 12,000,000; Prussia, 5,000,000; Denmark, 2,000,000; Sweden, 2,000,000; Holland, 2,000,000; Norway, 1,000,000; France, 1,500,000; Belgium, 500,000; United States, 500,000; Mecklenburg 500,000; Lubec, 250,000; Hamburg and Bremen 200,000 together; Hanover, 50,000; Oldenburg, 75,000; Spain, Portugal and Italy, 262,000 together; South America, 17,000; and the other (not Baltic) States, 595,000 dollars collectively It is further proposed to leave it to the option of each State to pay the amount at once, or else the interest at four per cent. per annum, together with two per cent. annually to the sinking fund, terminable in twenty-eight years.

For the Journal.

FRENCH'S CREEK, Bladen co., April 5, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We had been Democrats all our lives, until some time in 1855, when we were persuaded to join a party calling itself the "American Party." We were told that the two old parties were all joining, and the new party was opposed only to foreigners, Catholics, &c., and that if we did not like it we could leave the order whenever we pleased. But, to our disappointment, we found that we had joined a party opposed to the Democratic party and its principles; we were therefore desirous of withdrawing, but could never get a meeting to give us cards to that effect, and, consequently, we have been forced to publish this card in the Journal to state that we no longer belong to that order or party, but feel again at liberty to act as our convictions lead us to do, with the National Democratic Party of the country.

JACOB WALLIS.
NOAH WATSON.
ACRH. BENSON.

For the Journal.

Railroad Meeting in Onslow.

A portion of the citizens of Onslow county met in Jacksonville on the first Monday in April; Col. L. W. Humphrey called the meeting to order, and announced its object to be for the purpose of affording an opportunity of hearing the charter for the "Central Railroad" read, preparatory to opening books of subscription on the 10th proximo; and upon his motion the meeting was organized, by calling M. L. F. Redd, Esq, to the Chair, and appointing R. F. Pelletier, Secretary.

The charter was read by J. H. Foy, Esq., who, upon a call, entertained the meeting in an interesting speech. Messrs. Huggins, Humphrey and others participated, and the meeting adjourned, manifesting considerable interest in the success of the project.

M. L. F. REDD, Chairman,
R. F. PELLETIER, Secretary.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Asia arrived at her dock at about 5 o'clock this evening. She left Liverpool at 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 22d of March, and brings forty-eight passengers.

There is no English news of importance. The King of Belgium was the guest of Queen Victoria at Windsor.

Mr. Buchanan had introduced Mr. Dallas to the Diplomatic Corps and transferred the charge of the embassy; after which he left for Paris, from whence he intended to return on the 21st, and would probably take passage in the next steamer.

A despatch from Paris on the 21st says that the Empress and Imperial Prince were doing well. Rejoicings still continued. Congratulations were pouring in to the Emperor, and the papers were filled with congratulatory addresses.

The Prussian Representatives took their seats in the Conference at the tenth meeting. The business of the Conference is understood to be closed. A committee of one representative of each Power is engaged in drawing up a formal treaty of peace. The eleventh conference is expected to be held on Saturday.

Advices from Constantinople say that Omer Pacha had arrived.

There had been great mortality among the French troops in the Crimea. The fortifications at Nicolaieff were being strengthened. Gen. Luders had ordered all the Russian officers now on furlough to return.

The news of the armistice produced a profound sensation of joy throughout both armies.

The shores of the Sea of Azof had suddenly assumed great activity. The imperial foundry on the left bank of the Don was closed, indicating the intention of Russia to abandon her establishments in the Black Sea.

Gen. Codrington had issued orders forbidding firing upon the enemy until the expiration of the armistice.

Generals Raudon, Canrobert, and Bosquet, have been made marshals of France.

Advices from Spain report great alarm there in consequence of a new Carlist conspiracy, but the Government had timely warning of it. The French frontiers are closely watched.

Details by the Asia.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—The committee said to be engaged in drawing up the formal treaty of peace consists of M. de Bourqueney, Lord Cowley, Count Buol, Baron Brunow, Count Cavour and Ali Pacha. It was thought it would be signed either on Saturday the 22d or Monday the 24th ult. The London Post (Ministerial) is confident of peace, and says:

"We may presume that the closing of hostilities *is no longer a matter of doubt*. Before the expiration of the armistice on the 31st of March sufficient intimation of 'the end' will be given to prevent the resumption of arms by the belligerent parties. At the same time, although the blockade in the Baltic still continues, a steamer has been dispatched to forbid any proceedings of an offensive character until further instructions."

These things, together with the confident belief in the best informed circles of Paris that no important difficulty has arisen in the determination of the five points of the Vienna protocol, and that all that now remains to be settled by the Envoys relates to matters of detail not involving the alternative of peace or war, are sufficient to justify the world in the confident anticipation that the bright days of the coming spring are not to be darkened by the storms of war and fury, and rendered miserable by the waste of life and destruction of hopes that gave to the last year its dismal characteristics. We may, therefore, rejoice in the belief that we stand upon the very verge of peace, if, indeed, it be not already determined upon.

As significant of speedy peace, the London News remarks:

"An order was passed by the Cabinet at the meeting on Wednesday last to discontinue enlistment and the embarkation of troops."

England.

The United States and England—The Princess Royal to be Married—More of Sadlier's forgeries.

The European Times indulges the hope that Mr. Buchanan (who, it appears, was still in Paris at last accounts,) will, on his return home, use his influence to bring affairs between his country and England into a more pleasant train, and this, it apprehends, will not be an affair of difficulty "if there be no chance of the re-election of General Pierce." The Times also takes Mr. Crampton severely to task for overlooking Lord Clarendon's letter offering to refer the Central American dispute with the United States to the arbitration of a third power. His conduct in the matter, when the relations between the two nations were every day becoming more critical, shows an indifference to a great duty which is almost without a parallel.

The London Post (official) has the following remarks:

"The intelligence from the United States continues to wear a more pacific aspect. Indeed, the more insight we obtain into the true state of feeling in that quarter, the more we are convinced of the strong and general desire entertained by the American people for the maintenance of peace with this country.—The recent exhibitions of hostility we attribute solely to the present government, which, by stimulating the passions of the democracy in the Western States, hopes to prolong its precarious tenure of power. That such a state of things is fraught with a certain amount of peril, it is impossible to deny, for a legislature elected by universal suffrage is necessarily, to a great extent, under the control of the masses; but the influence of the Senate in questions of foreign policy must not be overlooked, nor can we forget that the interests of America are decidedly opposed to war. There appears to be in that country, as there is in this, a profound conviction that between the States so nearly allied in blood, and so closely connected by commercial intercourse, war should only be resorted to as last and desperate necessity. We have abundant proof that the sentiments recently expressed by the Cabinet of Washington with reference to the conduct of this country are not shared by the more intelligent and independent portion of the American people."

The Princess royal of England was confirmed in the private chapel at Windsor Castle, on the 20th ult.

The Brussels Independence, of the 19th ult., asserts that Prince Frederick William, son of the heir to the crown of Prussia, (now at Coblentz,) has solemnly demanded of the King, his uncle, the consent indispensable to the projected alliance with the Princess Royal of England. This consent was granted in the presence of the whole court, and no doubt whatever exists as to the analogous disposition of the Queen of England. The Prince will be 25 years of age next October, and the Princess Royal will be 16 in November.

It has transpired that forgeries, in the shape of promissory note, to the amount of £25,000, have been committed by the late John Sadlier on Mr. Dargan.

From the Boston Post.

Senator James's Tariff Bill.

Inequality in the working of the existing law and an annual taxation of ten millions of dollars above the wants of the government, afford conclusive reasons in favor of a modification of the tariff. The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. James is the proposition now before the country.

Senator James, in his speech introducing the bill, after remarking that it had been drawn with great care, thus characterizes it:

"This bill does not propose a tariff embracing duties imposed for the purpose of protection. It is framed on the principle of reducing the duties on foreign imports to the proper revenue standard; or, in other words, to raise a revenue adequate only, as near as may be, to the actual wants of the government, an amount to which only, it is now I believe generally conceded, the government has the legitimate right to tax the people. The articles embraced in this bill, it will be perceived, are separated into four classes:—Class A consists only of spirituous liquors, which are to pay a duty of eighty per cent. *ad valorem*. Class B embraces all articles that now pay a duty of thirty per cent. and over, except spirituous liquors; together with one or two others which now pay a duty of twenty-five per cent. In this list are comprised most of the articles of foreign manufactures, and which enter into the general consumption. C is a free list, including raw materials for manufacturers, mechanics, &c., which are produced either not at all in this country, or to no great extent. And the class marked D is composed of articles not enumerated in either of the other lists, and taxed with a duty of twenty per cent. It will be seen that this classification very properly discriminates between the rich and the poor; by so arranging the tariff of duties, that the heaviest tax will fall on the luxuries and elegancies of life, and the lighter one on the cheaper comforts and necessaries of life which enter into the general consumption of the poorer and laboring classes."

In the present tariff there are rates of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 100 per cent.; the new tariff bill has only three rates, 20, 30 and 80 per cent. It will be seen that this new bill will greatly simplify the tariff. It is not our purpose now, however, to comment on special articles in the scale of duties, or on the scale itself; but to look at a feature in the bill which is decidedly objectionable. The first section has the following proviso:

"But in all cases where the vessels of the United States are not placed, by treaty or law, upon the same footing, in all respects, as the vessels from the country from which the imports are made to the United States, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* on the goods, wares and merchandize in schedule C, and an additional duty to those hereby imposed on all other imports of five per cent. *ad valorem*. In all cases where any foreign country has, or shall impose, an export duty upon any goods, wares and merchandize, gold and silver excepted, which may be imported into the United States, directly or indirectly, an additional duty on all free articles equal to, and a duty on all articles not free equal to such export duty, shall be, and is hereby, imposed on all such merchandize on its importation into the United States."

We suppose the object of the first clause of this proviso to be the protection of our tonnage; in plain words to retaliate in cases where the foreigner imposes discriminating duty against us. The law, however, reads, "in *all* cases" of importations, which would certainly include imports in *our* vessels, as well as the vessels of foreigners. If it be intended that the additional duty shall only be levied on articles when imported in the ships belonging to the country that makes a discriminating duty against our ships, the clause, if it is allowed to stand at all, should read so.

The last clause of the proviso is of a far more sweeping character. Here it is provided that in every case where a foreign country imposes an export duty on merchandize imported directly or indirectly into this country, a duty equivalent to it shall be added to the established rates in this country; and this applied to schedule C, so that if an article comes in free by this list, it will, in such case of export duty abroad, pay an equivalent duty at home.—Thus Turkey, China, the West Indies, Spain and other countries, impose an export duty on everything. Hence a large list of articles on schedule C, on the free list, will come under a duty; while an additional duty to the rates named will be levied on articles in the schedules A, B and D.

To make this clear and show the working of this feature, let us sellect a few items, and compare the present rates with the proposed rates.

Manilla Hemp now pays 25 per cent. It is not in either schedule and hence pays	20
Add export duty to Manilla	2
Add for extra tonnage clause	5—27
Sugar from Cuba now pays 30 per cent.	
Sugar in the new bill is	20
Add to export duty $1 12 per box, say	7
Add extra tonnage clause	5—32
Coffee now is free.	
Brought from Java under the new bill will pay for equivalent export duty there	12
Add for extra tonnage	5—17
If brought from Brazil, the export duty there is	11
Extra import duties	3—14

If from St. Domingo, the duty would be from 9 to 29 per cent., depending upon the construction put upon the laws of that government as to whether the one-fifth of the coffee retained by the imperial crown is to form part of the export duty or not.

Hides now pay 5 per cent. This article is named on the free list. But in nearly all of the principal ports of the shipment of this article there are export duties; and from all Spanish ports there would be the addition of 5 per cent. for extra tonnage dues.—Hence hides, in lieu of being free under the new bill, would probably pay about 10 per cent duty—an addvance of 100 per cent. on the present rates.

We have before us the export duties levied by several countries. Take the case of Hayti, from which we take $2,500,000 annually of imports. Here is a heavy export duty on coffee, mahogony, gum, and many other articles; and on all of them, according to this bill, an equivalent duty is to be levied here.

Now this feature of the bill is bad, because it must necessarily serve to increase existing inequalities and complicate the tariff, and because it is radically wrong in principle.

Secretary Guthrie's admirrble remark that tariffs should be so plain as to make it impossible for boath official and importer to misapprehend what the law requires to be paid, would seem to be a fatal blow at this intricate equivalent duy. Under it the importer would never be sure as to what the duty would be from one month to another; for the foreign export duty is liable to be altered at any moment The case of coffee shows how variale the duty might be. In a word, these provisions, so far from simplifying the tariff, would make it more complicated than it is now.

And there is a strange inconsistency between the provisions of the bill and the reasons by which it is supported. We cordially agree with Secretary Guthrie's remark as to the wisdom of the legislation, by all manufacturing countries—save only this country—in admitting the raw materials used by manufacturers free of duty. But what becomes of the free list under such provisions as this bill contains? Do not those we are commenting upon go far to defeat a primary object of the bill by making many of them dutiable articles? And another practical question arises, involving a calculation we have not gone into; will such schedules, with such provisos as are here cited, after all, really *reduce* the revenue? When we consider the character of the articles that will be affected by this equivalent duty, it is exceedingly doubtful whether there could be any diminution in the sum collected; and if so, then the main object of an interference with the tariff would be defeated.

But there is a grave objection still to these clauses, one that goes to their root. The principle upon which they are based is an unsound one. It is that of imposing hostile tariffs; that of retaliation, and the very reverse of the large, noble principle of free trade. We hold it to be a sound principle that we should be independent of the foreigner in making our tariffs; in fact that we should not take notice of the duties that are charged in other countries. Of course we do not mean by this remark, that legislation levied especially against ourselves, or directly affecting us, should not be met. Such are acts putting discriminating duties on our tonnage. All acts of this sort are already provided for, or if not, let proper legislation provide for them. But in framing a tariff we should be governed by our own interests and principles, and these should be in harmony with a liberal legislation and tend to a larger freedom of trade. Its provisions should be such as tend to remove the obstacles to a free exchange of products, not to create new barriers.

It is agreed on all sides that revenue duties from policy should be laid on articles that come in competition with our manufactures. Let us not forget that our ships are of the noblest of our manufactures; and that, almost unlike other nations, the genius of this country naturally is as well adapted to commerce as it is to agriculture or to manufactures. All are noble interests; all are sister interests; and all are equally deserving the protecting hand of the government. We should deeply deplore the introduction, at this hour of the day, of anything that wears the appearance of an anti-commercial legislation; and legislation creating a hostile tariff would certainly be of this stamp.

For these reasons, which we have briefly but touched upon, we hope the whole of the proviso we have cited may be stricken from the bill; so as to leave it, like the 1846 law, a simple tariff bill. Let our revenue laws be framed without regard to other tariffs, and on the policy that is best worthy of our principles and our interests. This will offer equal terms to all nations. But if other nations discriminate against us; if they put differential duties on our ships; if they seek especially to hamper our commerce; let other means be tried, and let special acts apply to special nations.

For the reasons we have named, the urgency is a strong one for a further modification of the tariff; and the principle on which a measure of this sort should be framed, as put in the very able report of Secretary Guthrie, is worthy of the country. This principle has been embodied in the bill introduced by Senator James. It has excellent features. A measure like this, with lower rates of duties and a simpler classification of duties, would be another step in the direction of liberal commercial legislation. We support it in the main for the same reason we urged the adoption of that splendid measure, the reciprocal treaty That measure did not go far enough.—There are illiberal duties still existing between this country and our neighbors, which cannot be successfully justified; but the measure adopted was a noble stride in the direction of free trade, and one worthy of the country and the age.

Now every measure lowering or levelling an old commercial barrier; every measure tending to multiply ties of interest between nations; every measure creating in this sense a dependence—we are not afraid of the word—of one country on another—is of a largely beneficial character. It is working in harmony with the designs of Providence. One soil grows teas, another produces gold, and so on; and hence one country produces a surplus that another wants. The mercantile enterprise that effects an exchange of these surplus products is a public benefit; while the legislation that would interfere with them is at best a necessary evil, and is often blind, wretched and suicidal. At this hour of the day, let the legislation of this great and liberal country be worthy of its position and its destiny. Let us not go back to the absurd policy of hostile tariffs.

From Washington City.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Chevalier Sibbert, the Swedish Minister, is on the eve of leaving for London, to which mission he has been transferred.

The reception of bids for mail contracts will close on the 14th of April at three o'clock. The final decision will be made May 7th, at which time contracts on all the rail road routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Ohio, together with miscellaneous routes established by recent acts of Congress, embracing the remaining States of the Union, will be made.

Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The steamship Black Warrior, with Havana dates to *the 31st March*, arrived here to-day. Havana was quiet and healthy, and the weather warm. The American war vessels recently at Havana, have gone to Matanzas.

The American clipper ship Sea Witch, from China with coolies, went ashore on the 28th March near Havana. She is a total loss. Several Spanish steamers went to her assistance and rescued the passengers and crew.

Election in Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 1.—The municipal election took place to-day. The entire American ticket was elected as follows: Mayor, Wm. D. Branch; City Sergeant, Hy. Dunnington; High Constable, Wm. B. Brown; Master of Police, Jas. H. Simpson; Commissioner of Revenue, W. P. Sisson. The whole ticket except the high constable was elected without opposition. Mr. Brown, the American candidate, beat J. G. Royall, the Democratic candidate, by only ten votes.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—A fire occurred in this city last night, in the stores of Messrs. Carri, Howe & Co., Warder & Co, and Gable, McDowell & Co., in Baltimore street. The first two were totally destroyed, and the last much injured. Several other buildings were damaged. The loss is estimated at $200,000, but it is fully covered by insurance. Two men, it is supposed, have been buried beneath the ruins.

Major Buford's Kansas Companies.

COLUMBUS, GA., April 3.—Major Buford has arrived in this city with 75 men, and has been joined here by Captain Bell's Company of 29. They were greeted with an enthusiastic public reception, and some of our citizens joined their ranks. They will probably leave Montgomery with at least 200 men.

Election in Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, April 5.—The municipal ion took place to-day, and resulted in the election of Hodges, Democrat, for Mayor and the whole ticket, by 100 majority.

Pardon of Dr. Graham.

NEW YORK, April 6th.—Gov. Clark yesterday pardoned Dr. Graham, of New Orleans, imprisoned for several years for killing Col. Loring, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, a few years since.

Through Tickets.

We understand the President of the Charlotte Railroad has made arrangements to supply a *through ticket* to Goldsboro', on the Weldon road, for ten dollars.—*Columbia South Carolinian, 4th inst.*

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 7, 10 P. M.—Returns from sixty-seven towns elect 51 democratic and 40 u sion representatives, which shows thus far a democratic gain of 27, and a fusion gain of 2. The democrats have carried the first, fourth, tenth, eighteenth, and twenty first senatorial districts. The fusionists have probably carried the second district by a small majority. There are 150 towns in the State. The democrats have gained largely on the popular vote.

English, democrat, is elected in the fourth senatorial district. This is the first democratic triumph in this district since 1835.

Connecticut Election.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Hartford.—The Fusionists (Americans, Whigs and Free-Soilers) have probably carried both houses of the Legislature by a very small majority over the Democrats. There is, it is believed, no election of Governor by the people. The vote for Governor last year stood:—Minor, American, 28,078; Ingham, Democrat, 27,290; Dutton, Republican, 9,162. In the Legislature, last year, the Democrats had only 3 Senators out of 21, and but 66 members of the House out of 226. The Legislature this year has to elect a U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Toucey, Democrat.

PATENT MEDICINES.—The following certificate to the efficacy of patent pills is taken from the Philadelphia Mercury:

"I, John Lubberile, supposed to be in the last stage of Consumption, in '49, suffering at the same time under a severe attack of rheumatism, liver complaint, dropsy, gravel, and cholera morbus. Simultaneously, also, I took the yellow fever and small pox. The latter assuming a chronic form, completely destroyed my lungs, liver, spinal marrow, nervous system, and the entire contents of my cranium. I got so low that I did not know my brother-in-law when he came to borrow some money. For three months I swallowed nothing but twenty packages of Kunkelhausen's pills, which effected an immediate cure in two weeks. Sworn and subscribed, &c.

P. S.—My uncle, Bacchus Pottinger, was afflicted so long with the gout, (contracted by living too much on bear's meat and alligator's eggs,) that life became a burden to him. He took only four boxes of those pills and his life was a burden to him no longer.

NEW YORK T

Extracts from the Address of Mr. Caruthers of Missouri to his Constituents.

* * * * * * *

The contest for the speakership developed the fact that there are now three parties in the country—the northern know nothing and abolition party, fused under the name of black republicans, the (so-called) "national Americans," and the democratic party.—This know nothing party was born amidst the factious excitement manufactured by abolitionists and disunists out of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It sprung at once, "like Minerva from the brain of Jove," full armed and entered the political arena. In the morning of its existence it was full of promise. It declared that it would say to the angry waves, "Peace be still!" that it was the only broad, national, conservative party; that its great paramount mission was to save the Union, which was imperiled by agitation. Relying upon these promises, confiding in these assurances, many good men everywhere—many in my district—went into the orgaization.—I went twice [and but twice] into their councils. I "saw SAM." It took two visits to see him all over. I made them; I saw enough and determined to never look on his face again!

In dealing frankly with you, it is due that I should make this acknowledgement. I would not have the vote of an anti-know nothing in my district, without his knowledge that I had been in their councils; nor would I have the vote of a know nothing without his knowing that I am not of his order. I freely admit to you that I ought never to have gone into a secret political society of any kind whatever; they are wrong in principle, against the very genius of our institutions, dangerous in practice, and should be avoided by all men of all parties. I objected then, and object now, to the whole machinery of the organization; I objected then, and object now to an indiscriminate proscription of naturalized citizens from office; I objected then, and object now, to anything that even looks like making a religious test.—A Protestant by birth, a Protestant by education, by prejudice, by reason, by faith, a Protestant in all, [I regret to say except the practice,] was a catholic organization formed to brand me as unworthy of public trust because of my religious opinions, I would call upon every honest Catholic in the land to aid me in striking it down. As I would "have them do unto me I will do unto them."

* * * * * * * *

I have been often asked if I am not in favor of reorganizing the whig party? I answer that, in the present condition of parties and the country, in my judgment such an effort can do no good, and might do great harm.

I say to you that we have no sound material North out of which to reconstruct that party. Look back at the past. Every whig representative from the North in 1849 voted for the Wilmot proviso.—But three of them out of seventy-three voted for the fugitive-slave law—that law which does but common justice to the South, and which is commanded by the constitution itself! Not one whig north of Mason and Dixon's line voted for the Kansas-Nebrask a bill of 1854! On all these measures a majority of the northern democrats voted with the South. Have we, then, not reached the point, proposed by Mr. Clay when he said, "If the whig party ever becomes merged into a contemptible abolition party, I will abandon it in disgust?" and should not we, his old followers take his implied counsel and his proposed example, when he says: "I will act with that party whatever its name may be, that stands by the constitution and the Union!" To endeavor now to re-organize the whig party would be but to divide and distract the sound national men of the South.

Where have we an ally in the North outside of the democratic organization? These allies have been true to us in the past. With a patriotic devotion to the union of the States, and a patriotic regard for the constitutional rights of the South, they have bared their bosoms to the ragings of the storm—they have stood unmoved while malignity and fanaticism have poured their fiery torrents upon them I take them to my heart as political brothers, and wear and cherish them there.

How stands the democratic party? I have given you the resolution of the present members of Congress.

Listen to Ohio! Steeped as she has been in free-soilism, in State convention assembled, with the boldness of right, with the candor of manhood, they declare, on the 8th day of January last, as follows:

"1. *Resolved*, That slavery (being the creature of positive law, cannot exist without it) is a domestic institution, and that Congress has neither the power to legislate it into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

"2. *Resolved*, That the right of the people of each particular State and Territory to establish their own constitution and form of government, to choose and regulate their own domestic institutions of every kind, and to legislate for themselves, is a fundamental principle of all free government; and that it is the self-same right to secure which our ancestors waged the war of the revolution—a right lying at the very foundation of all our free institutions, recognized in the Declaration of Independence, and established by the Constitution of the United States; and we hereby endorse and re-affirm this *now* disputed principle."

Contrast this with the resolves of the Know-Nothing convention at Cincinnati.

Listen to Indiana, as she, too, speaks in her Democratic State Convention. She says:

"*Resolved*, That we approve the principle of the compromise measures of 1850, and their application, as embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and will faithfully maintain them."

Hear the democracy of New York, as they, too, in convention declare:

"*Resolved*, That the determination of Congress, avowed in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to reject from the national councils the subject of slavery in the Territories, and to leave the people thereof free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is one that accords with the sentiments of the democracy of the State, and with the traditional course of legislation by Congress, which, under democratic auspices, has gradually, in successive territorial bills, extended the domain of popular rights and limited the range of congressional action; and that we believe this disposition of the question will result most auspiciously to the peace of the Union and the cause of good government."

All, everywhere, from Maine to Texas, speak the same language, declare the same principles, and rally under the same flag! Is not this party national? Contrast those resolves with the fact that the know-nothing party, but two years old, has managed, even in that short time, to be in favor of secrecy against secrecy, in favor of test oaths against test oaths—in some States for the Catholic test, in others against the Catholic test—on one side of the Union for the twelfth section, on the other side against the twelfth section; and in their late convention, at one time the southern chivalry bolt, at another the northern free-soilers bolt, and tell me if you can support such a party even though Millard Fillmore is its candidate for the presidency!

As to the black republican party, it has now the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Encouraged by past successes, it has become insolently bold, and grasps with an eager hand the reins of government. If it succeeds, if it elects a President, and gets possession of both houses of Congress, it will carry out its *infamous* circle of measures: the repeal of the fugitive slave law, the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia, interdict the inter-slave trade between the States, restore the Missouri restriction, and refuse to admit any more slave States!—Who is it that does not know the Union would not survive an hour? Our danger is not from the Pope, not from foreigners, but is from the abolitionists.—What, then, is our first solemn, patriotic duty? It is that we should band together as one man. It is that we should each bring his former prejudices and lay them down upon the alter of our country—that we should leave the past to "bury its own dead," and look to, and fight alone for, the preservation of the constitusion and the Union!

I have seen the democracy come down from the North and up from the South, and, gathering in solid column around the constitution, declare that the rights of the South, the just equality of the States, the capacity of man for self-government, are their bonds of brotherhood; that they will protect that constitution against all the assaults of all the *isms* in the land. While they continue to occupy this proud position I am with them and of them! Under God, I believe that the democratic is the only political organization with which we can beat back this abolition horde from the Capitol. While I thus believe I shall continue to act with them; and when the fight is done, when the victory is achieved, when our gallant old ship is again afloat in the sunshine and upon quiet seas, I shall turn round to my democratic brethren, and, if I have any unadjusted quarrels, I will settle them then.

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SAMUEL CARUTHERS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, Feb. 28, 1856.

Kansas.

We find in the Camden Journal the following letter, which contains valuable information:

WASHINGTON, March 18.

DEAR SIR: At the request of the Hon. W. W. Boyce, I take great pleasure in giving you such information in regard to Kansas as will be useful to persons emigrating to that country. In regard to soil, Kansas is unsurpassed, producing from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre; twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat per acre. The finest oats I have ever seen grow, we raise in Kansas. In fact, I have seen nothing planted in Kansas (except cotton) that does not produce more to the acre than on the best lands of Tennessee.

Besides being a fine grain and grass country, it is a part of the hemp region of the United States.—Hemp is decidedly the most profitable crop now raised, and the statistics will show that the planters of Western Missouri are making more money per hand than is made in any other State in the Union. It is nothing uncommon for farmers to pay three hundred dollars hire for negro men per year. White men cannot be hired for less than $25 per month. In addition to our advantages as an agricultural people we have a trade with New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, and California, amounting to several millions of dollars per annum, besides our Indian trade amounts to more than one million per annum. In addition the Government for military supplies expend a very large sum.

Military stores are sent out to all the posts of New Mexico and the Indian country, and to give you some idea of the amount of transportation required for that department—one firm last year employed over seventeen hundred men and twelve hundred waggons, each drawn by twelve oxen. Kansas is the starting point for all emigrants going West of us. I was raised in Tennessee, and have been in nearly every State of the Union, and I say to you in all candor, that I have never seen any country that possesses as many advantages to new or old settlers as Kansas. Our friends in Western Missouri—with similar soil to Kansas—make from six to eight hundred dollars a hand per annum. This will, I have no doubt, seem large to you, but I assure you it is strictly true.

The climate of Kansas I regard as being far better than in Tennessee; from 1st September until 1st of March we have but little rain—mostly clear, dry weather. The past winter has been, though, colder than ever known before. Our country I regard as very healthy; in some localities chills and fever prevail to some extent—we have no pulmonary diseases in Kansas. In regard to supplies you can procure anything you may want in Missouri—if you get to Kansas by May or June you can raise plenty of corn. Our lands are ready cleared—you can make your location one day and commence farming next.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you, and to thank the people of South Carolina, for the noble effort they are now making to assist us in preventing the best country, in my opinion, in the United States from falling into the hands of the Abolitionists.—Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. WHITFIELD.

Hon. JAS. CHESNUT, Jr.

Land Warrants.

An intelligent dealer in land warrants has furnished the *National Intelligencer* with the following statement, which may convey useful information to persons concerned:

"The price of land warrants, like that of every commodity of intrinsic value, depends upon the known laws of supply and demand, and a careful observance of these laws must indicate with more or less correctness the range of prices for the future.

"The demand for warrants for immediate location for the last twelve months has been unprecedented, far exceeding the highest estimates of the most sagacious observer. Hence the trade has become of immense magnitude, and been embarked in by large capitalists in every section of the country.

When the Department commenced issuing warrants under the act of the 3d of March, 1855, it was supposed prices would commence at from $1 to 1.05 per acre. Intead of that prices from the commencement ranged from $1.10 to 1.15 per acre, varying but little until a sudden and unexpected panic was effected in November last, and prices went down as low as 87½ and 95 cents per acre. The season for locating having, as was supposed, nearly expired, it was predicted that prices would not again rally, but would fall still lower. All these predictions have failed. Prices very soon started upwards, and such was the demand throughout the winter that rates continued to advance until $1.09 per acre for 120's and $1.14 for 160's and 80's was freely given. These rates were paid up to the 18th and 19th of last month, at which time a sudden and unexpected decline took place, and in a few days thereafter prices were quoted in New York from $1.01 to 1.13 for 120's and $1.06 per acre for 160's and 80's; and in this city at $1.04 for 120's and $1.08 for 160's and 80's

It is evident, from the developments, brought to view and growing out of the panic in November last, and the facts that now present themselves to every careful observer, that there is no legitimate cause for the present panic and heavy decline in warrants. It is only the result of circumstances, brought about doubtless by speculations. If the demand during the entire winter was sufficient to consume the supply and fully maintain the highest figures, what must be the ruling rates during the most favorable season for location now opening upon us? The demand must increase, and, as a consequence, prices must go up.—A large numoer of private individuals are already upon the market buying largely for immediate location, and companies are being organized in various parts of the country for the purpose of investing large sums of money in warrants for the same purpose.

The number of warrants that have been issued from the Department under the act of the 3d of March, 1855, is 114,000. These have been issued principally to those who had previously obtained warrants for 40 or 80 acres, and whose claims therefore presented no difficulties. Of the 240,000 claims presented, about 170,000 have been examined, leaving only 70,000 to be acted on before the whole number will have been either allowed or suspended. Of this number, from fifteen to twenty thousand will probably be suspended; so that within a few months warrants can only issue in cases that have been suspended for further proof. These cases require much more care and time in examination, and the issue from the Department will decrease from one-third to one-half. The supply, therefore, for the present year cannot be equal to the last. The present supply of warrants will consequently be soon exhausted, without the possibility of its again occurring; and should there be more than the usual demand, prices must go higher than they have ever done.

CHURCH BURNT.—We were much grieved to learn that the parsonage connected with the old church Hanover, had been destroyed by fire. It was occupied by Rev. David Caldwell, so long the popular and beloved pastor of Saint Paul's church in this city. Mr. Caldwell was absent from home and the fire spread so rapidly that Mrs. C. and her two little daughters had barely time to escape. Mr. Caldwell lost nearly everything, all his furniture and books. The loss of his valuable and rare library of over a thousand volumes, the result of years of careful and discriminating selection, is truly distressing. We are glad, however, to learn that his sermons and other important MSS were saved. His loss will exceed three thousand dollars, which is very severe to one whose liberal and charitable spirit has prevented his accumulating little of this world's goods.—*Norfolk News.*

CALIFORNIA QUICKSILVER MINE.—The United States District Court in Northern California has given a decision in favor of Robert J. Walker, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Commodore Stockton, and others, awarding to them the possession of the great Almaden quicksilver mine at Santa Clara. The exports of this valuable metal from California are all from this mine. The quantity exported in 1854 was 1,316,634 pounds—value, $658,317; and in 1855, 1,951,242 pounds—value, $995,621.

Thompson's New-York *Reporter* quotes land warrants as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
60s and 120s	$1 03	$1 05
80s and 160s	1 08	1 10
40s	1 15	1 20

The market has a downward tendency.

An exchange, noticing the present of a silver cup to a cotemporary, says: "He needs no cup. He can drink from any vessel that contains liquor, whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a demijohn, the spile of a keg, or the bung of a barrel."

☞ The subscriber respectfully announces himself to his fellow-citizens of the County of New Hanover as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, and trusts that his efforts to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of the office will secure to him a continuation of their suffrages.

E. D. HALL.

March 11, 1856—159-te] Her. and Com. copy.

☞ NEURALGIA.—This formidable disease, which seems to baffle the skill of phisicians, yields like magic to Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Mr. F. Boyden, formerly of the Astor House, New York, and late proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., is one of the hundreds who have been cured of severe Neuralgia, by Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Since his cure, he has recommended it to numbers of others, who were suffering with nearly every form of disease, with the most wonderful success.

He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen used and the best blood purifier known.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. LIPPITT & Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists.

Feb. 19.—t17A d&w.

THE TRIUMPH COMPLETE.

Another perfect cure of Epilepsy by Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills.

DURANTS NECK, PERQUIMAN'S Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1855.

DR. HANCE—Dear Sir.—Having been afflicted with falling fits for some years past, I determined to give your Pills a trial, (advertisement of which I saw in some of the papers,) and continued to use them for some months, until I was entirely cured. I believe them to be a first rate article; and since I have used them, I have not had one attack, and am now in the enjoyment of good health.

I am, very respectfully,
Yours, &c., JOHNATHAN J. JACOBS.

P. S.—The Pills were recommended to me by Mr. Nathan Newby, of this county to whose address you sent them.

Those Pill, besides curing Epilepsy, are a specific for all modifications of nervous disease. Price $3 dollars per box; two boxes for $5, twelve boxes for $24. Persons enclosing a remittance will have the pills sent to them through the mail, on its receipt. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, No. 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., to whom orders from all parts of the Union must be addressed.

April 8.—d&wlw.

WHAT, OR WHICH IS THE BEST VERMIFUGE OR WORM DESTROYER.

It is a question daily and hourly asked by parents, anxious for the health of their children. All who are at all acquainted with the article, will immediately answer, DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

It has never been known to fail, and jis one of the safest remedies that can be used. A friend of ours lately handed us the following statement in reference to this Vermifuge:

NEW YORK, September 25, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—A young lady of my acquaintance had been for a long time very much troubled with worms. I advised her to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. She accordingly purchased and took one vial, which caused her to discharge an unusually large quantity of worms. She was immediately relieved of all the dreadful symptoms accompanying this disease, and rapidly recovered her usual health—The young lady does not wish her name mentioned; her residence, however, is 320 Fifth street, and she refers to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of** FLEMING BROS.

April 1st—1wd&w

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

☞ "Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

Redding's Russia Salve.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put up in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of any wholesale druggist. REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

Agent for Wilmington, N. C.—S. W. WHITAKER.

Feb. 26.174&—26-6m.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" It will remove *tan, pimples*, and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rup the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by S. W. WHITAKER, Agent.

Feb 19th, 1856 141-6m

MARRIED.

In Bladen county, on Sunday the 6th inst., by Rev. Hog Melvin, Mr. WM. H. LUCK of Randolph, to Miss MARY E., daughter of John and Mary West.

In Duplin county, N. C., on the evening of 20th March, by James G. Branch, Esq., FREDERIBK H. SMITH, to Miss CELIA WILLIAMS.

On the 2nd of April, by the same, Mr. GILES A. ROGERS, to Miss NANCY HERRING—all of Duplin county.

DIED.

In Duplin County, on the 30th ult., WM GRADY, Sen., in the 77th year of his age.

Mr. G. leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. He was gifted with a most amiable and kind disposition, true amiableness of character, was endeared to all who knew him, and bequeathed, through his untimely death, to a bereaved family, the memory of his spotless innocence. In closing the last tribute of respect and gratitude, it is only necessary to say that the deceased bore his affliction with fortitude, after a painful and protracted illness of six months. We earnestly tender to his afflicted and weeping relatives the assurance of our sincere condolence on this sad, sad bereavement, trusting that a kind Providence, which tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, will sustain them in this, their tribulation.

The dust lies now where it once lay,
No mortal hand can save it;
The spirit has left its timid clay,
And gone to God who gave it.

In Beaufort County, N. C., on the 28th ult., SAMUEL C. EBORN, Esq., in the 40th year of his age.

He was a man of note, of sterling worth and high character; and his death has cast a gloom over the community.—He died suddenly, and this increases the general sorrow and makes more keen the anguish of his many friends and relatives. I knew him well, and derive a melancholy pleasure in offering this feeble tribute to the character of one whose memory I shall ever cherish. It may be justly said of him, that, in the various relations of life, he was up to the mark of duty; true and faithful as a friend; kind and obliging as a neighbor; devoted as a husband and father; affectionate as a brother; indulgent as a master; useful and straightforward as a citizen; honorable and manly as a gentleman; honest and just in his dealings with all. He had an excellent mind and fine social qualities, that endeared him to a large circle of friends. They sought his company; were warmed by the genial streams of friendship that gushed from the rich fountains of his generous nature, and he loved to have them around him, and at his own house, which was the home of hospitality. A leading trait of his was an unwavering adherence to *principle*. He did what a sound judgment and a nice sense of justice told him was *right*, without caring whether it would be popular. He scorned a dishonorable act, and made no allowance whatever for meanness and hypocracy. This made him unpopular often with low and trifling characters, but it only attached him the stronger to those who admire a frank, open, independent gentleman.

Diligent in business, his career in life was prosperous; fortune smiled upon him; he was a wealthy and successful farmer, and had around him every comfort and convenience of life. It is seldom that we see so large and fine a figure and so noble a looking man as Mr. Eborn was, and little did I think, as I recently parted with him, at his own house, with the glow of health upon him, that he would be so suddenly cut down in the prime of life. He has left an interesting family, now heavily burdened with grief. I invoke the prayers and sympathies of his numerous friends upon his widow, almost heart-broken with her grievous calamity; upon an only and interesting daughter, soon to be budding into womanhood; upon a tender and affectionate sister and confiding brothers, whose hearts are deeply wounded at this unsuspected blow. His mind was concerned for some time past on the subject of religion, and it is hoped he was ready for the summons. May it have been so ordered that he had quenched the darts of the wicked one on the shield of Faith; and, on the morn of the Resurrection, may he rise up clad in the vestments of a glorious immortality. Till then, ye cedars that adorn his tomb, wave gently, and ye moving winds wail softly o'er his sleeping dust! S. S. S.

At the residence of her husband, in Onslow County, on Saturday the 30th day of March, at 4 o'clock P. M., Mrs. DESIRE FARNELL, consort of Mr. Aaron F. Farnell.—The deceased has been a member of the Methodist E. Ohruch about six years, and a professor of the Religion of Jesus Christ, of which she bore strong testimony in the hour of death; she seemed to have had a strong presentiments of her dissolution, for she had some time previously told her husband that she should die on Monday the 31st, consequently she had made the necessary arrangements, had set her house in order. Thus have been cut down in the morning of her youth an affectionate companion, leaving a husband and two infant children, one about two years and the other about three hours old, together with many relatives and friends to mourn an irreparable loss.

"Friend after friend departs,
Who has not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts,
That finds not here an end."

In Bladen county, on the 26th of February, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. JOHNSON, wife of R. M. Johnson, and daughter of John and Ann Anders, dec'd., in the 34th year of her age, leaving a husband and three children.

The deceased was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and died in the strongest triumphs of faith.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 5—Schr. Ann Maria, Arnold, from Lockwood's Folly, to Petteway & Pritchett; with naval stores.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

6—Schr. E. G. Otis, McLennan, from Newbern, to Jno. A. Stanly; with corn.

Schr. Mary Isabella, Darrington, from Balitmore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Schr. Kate, Way, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

7—Schr. Harvest, Townsend, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

April 7—U. S. Mail packet David Reid, Price, from Smithville, to Master.

Schr. Washington, Patterson, from Wicassett, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with hay.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

7—Schr. Adele, Coffin, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

April 8—Schr. John, Burton, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. West Wind, Burnett, from New York, to Rankin & Martin.

Schr. J. S. Wilson, Beardsley, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Overton, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Steamer Southerner, Dodd, from Fayetteville, to Wm. H. Allen.

Schr. J. J. Spencer, Langstaff, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Jos. Holmes, Holmes, from New York, to Wm. M. Harriss.

9—Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. S. Banks.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Brewster, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

April 9—Schr. Devil Bug, John, from Smithville, to Willard & Curtis.

Schr. Ida, Corson, from New York, to George Harriss.

Schr. J. H. Flanner, Thompson, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Combs, from Rockport, Me., to Russell & Bro.; with lime.

Barque Georges, Magune, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

10—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurst, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

CLEARED.

April 5—Schr. David Faust, Robbins, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Emily, Mankin, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Ned, Daniels, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

April 7—Schr. Matchless, Smith, for Philadelphia, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber and cotton.

Schr. A. F. Howe, Wyman, for Newburyport, Mass., by W. M Harriss; with lumber, &c.

Brig S. P. Brown, Freeman, for Havana, by J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with lumber.

8—Schr. S. B. Strong, Hallock, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

U. S. mail packet David Reid, Price, for Smithville, by master.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

April 8—Schr. Pearl, Dexter, for Jacksonville, by Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

Schr. Kate, Way, for Richlands, by Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

Brig Lucy Atwood, Robbins, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores and lumber.

9—Schr. C. C. Stratton, Moselander, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. T Raymond, Hulse, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Midyett, for Newbern, by Jno A. Stanly; with mdze.

April 9—Schr. Woodbine, Allen, for Richmond, Va., by T. C. Worth.

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c

10—Schr. Mary Isabella, Darrington, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores, &c.

☞ ARE YOU GOING TO WILMINGTON? DO you intend buying Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Under Garments, Cravats, Ties, Scarfs, Night-Caps, Suspenders, Pocket Hdkfs, Scotch and Gingham Umbrellas? in short, any article of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, (Hats and Boots excepted,) we advise you by all means to call at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

The largest lot of Trunks in North Carolina at this House.

April 11th.—[32-1t. 38 Market street.

THOS. W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 11, 1856.—[32-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER at March Term, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, having duly qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of John F. Lassiter, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said John F. Lassiter, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELIZABETH LASSITER, Executrix.

April 11, 1855.—[32-3t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that well-known and valuable little farm whereon he now lives, lying within the corporated limits of the town of Kenansville. The tract contains one hundred and eighteen acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. On the premises is a COMFORTABLE DWELLING, together with all necessary out-houses, and an orchard of fruit trees of almost endless variety, of the *best selection*. There is no better water. The situation for health and pleasantness is unsurpassed, being elevated and dry, and beautifully shaded with a fine grove of oaks. Persons having sons and daughters to educate, and who would desire a little farm to live upon, can find no *better place* than *this*, as there is already in successful operation one of the very *best* male schools in the *whole State*, and in a few months will be opened, on a permanent basis, a female Seminary of the first class.

My terms will be such as to suit almost any one who may desire to purchase. LAFAYETTE HUSSEY.

Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C.,
April 11th.—[32-3m.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing 2300 ACRES, 300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information, address the subscriber, at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

April 11th.—[32-tf. P. L. ANDERS.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, on Monday of Sampson Superior Court, the TRACT OF LAND formerly owned by Neill Campbell, Esq., lying on the north side of Little Coharry, containing 150 acres. Conditions cash.

W. A. MELVIN, Agent for
E. O. CAMPBELL, of Texas.

April 11th.—[32-4w.

STATIONERY.

BY nearly every vessel from New York, we receive considerable additions to our already large stock of Stationery. Schrs. Adele and D. C. Hulse have just brought us some very nice Cap and Letter Papers; really handsome Envelopes, which we will sell at 20 cents per hundred; 100 gross Faber's Pencils, (the best in the world); Gillott's Pens; Perry's Pens, (more used now than Gillott's); Bill Books, new pattern; Bills of Exchange, &c. For sale low at

April 10th. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

$500 REWARD.

FOR SUCH EVIDENCE as will lead to the conviction of the person who removed a bar of iron from the track last night, near Hood's Creek.

April 8—184-tf L. J. FLEMING. Gen'l. Sup't.

BUTTER.—Having made arrangements for a constant supply of *good Butter*, from some of the best Dairies at the North and West, I shall be able to supply dealers and consumers here, with the article on as good terms as they can import it. The butter will be kept in the Wilmington Ice-house, and will be delivered in good and firm condition, in packages of 50 to 100 lbs.—cheap as possible, for *Cash*. The first lot is hourly expected to arrive.

April 7. GEO. HOUSTON

RUM.—Pure Old Jamaica, in demijohns. For sale by
April 7. GEO. HOUSTON.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

40 BAGS Rio, Laguira and Java Coffees;
25 bbls. Refined Sugar;
12 chests Teas—Gun Powder, Y. H. and Black, now receiving and for sale by

WM. L. S. TOWNSHEND,
April 8th. No. 20 Market street.

12½ CENT BLEACHED COTTONS.—5 cases of our superior 12½ cent Bleached Cottons—(yard wide, and worth 16 cents.) *Call soon.* HEDRICK & RYAN.

April 5.

MULFORD'S CELEBRATED LEMON Sugar, prepared expressly for Family, Hotel and Ship use, from the best Lemons, in a concentrated form, then crystallized with sugar, for the instant production of Lemonade. In this pure state it supersedes Lemon Syrup, and is more convenient and cheaper than Lemons, as it will not spoil in any climate. For Parties and travelling, it is invaluable. The Sugar is neatly put up in canisters of ½ lb. each, (2 doz. in a box.) For sale by GEO. HOUSTON.

April 2.

MARCH 29th, 1856.

WE HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED—
60 bbls. Rectified Whiskey;
5 bbls. Hammond's do. fine;
10 " Old Monongahela do. "
5 " Old Bourbon do. superior;
5 " Old Johnson do. something new;
10 " N. E. Rum;
25 " Crushed, Powdered and Clarified Sugar;
25 boxes Tobacco, assorted Brands;
20,000 Segars, assorted—some very fine;
25 bags Java, Rio and Laguayra Coffee;
20 boxes Codfish;
2 bbls. Fulton market Beef;
6 " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel;
10 " Vinegar;
50 whole and quarter boxes Raisins;
3 bbls Dried Apples—pared;
2 " " Peaches do.
6 doz. boxes Sardines—¼, ½, and whole boxes;
10 boxes Starch.

Also, Sicily Madeira, Muscat, Port, Cherry, Malaga Madeira, and Scuppernong Wines, all of which we will sell at small profits for the cash. JONES & FOYLES,

March 29. No. 50 Market st.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	7 50	@	8 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	00	@	17
Adamantine	28	@	33
Sperm	35	@	45
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	12½	@	14
St. Domingo	none	@	00
COTTON, ℔ lb.	8½	@	10½
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush	75	@	80
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz.	10	@	12½
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 25	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	40	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	5 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No 1	00	@	00 00
do. No. 2	00	@	10 00
do. No. 3	6 00	@	0 00
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Herrings, East	0 00	@	0 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	5 00	@	0 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 75
Superfine	0 00	@	7 50
Fine	6 75	@	7 00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	58	@	60
Oats	00	@	45
WhiteBeans	75	@	2 00
Pease, Cow.	85	@	90
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 10
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4½	@	4¾
PEA NUTS	1 25	@	1 50
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 25	@	1 30
N. River	00	@	1 00
N. Carolina	0 00	@	1 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 35	@	1 40
LIQUORS, ℔ gall (domestic.)			
Whiskey		@	40
N. E. Rum		@	55
Gin		@	55
Brandy		@	60
do. Apple		@	55
do. Peach		@	85
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	0 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	31	@	32
Muscovado	00	@	00
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	0	@	5
Wrought	10	@	12½

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1856.

☞ The earliest seats of poetry and the arts were found on the shores of the Mediterranean, or amid the isles that dot the blue bosom of that classic sea, and there they still fondly linger. There the poet finds his most gorgeous imagery, the painter, the statuary, or the musician his greatest masters. The spirit of old Greece breathes through the lays chanted by the sterner sons of more Northern races, and still we dream of seasons copied from Italy or the Ionian Isles. Centuries have passed since Chaucer borrowed from the Italian Boccacio, or general Europe hung upon the strains of the minstrels of sunny Provence, and still the influence of these earlier masters is felt, and still we talk in England or America of a season of Spring, known *only* in more favored climes. The Spring of *Almanacs* and Poets is simply a humbug, to be *found* no where but in print. It is ante-dated at least six weeks. March is Winter and not Spring, and April is a sort of compromise more romantic than pleasant.

The leafy month of June is the glory of the American year. Hot, beyond question, but magnificent weather for mint juleps. Sometimes while perspiring in our little den, and cursing the first-born of Egypt, we have imagined a cool retreat, about a thousand feet above the level of the sea, under the shade of a big oak, and by the side of a clear stream,—present our individual self, a long straw and a big iced lemonade with a stick in it. Rather unsociable at first sight, but no-body is expected to be sociable with the thermometer above ninety.

To think of ripping and snorting in political harness through the dog-days, so-called because people lead the lives of dogs during their passage. But such is destiny. In the beginning of the political season; the spring, so to speak, the various parties plant their seed—they hold their conventions. During the summer they work them assiduously and look for a crop in the Fall. The Know Nothings started too soon. They held their convention in February, and the whole thing is getting chilled out. It will not survive until the Fall. The only crop reaped will be defeat.

But all that has nothing to do with the matter in hand—Spring is the question before the House. Our old friend, the China tree at the corner, don't spring a bit. Poor old fellow! his heart is broken and his constitution generally appears to be injured. There is no reason to suppose that his costume this year will be at all magnificent. Whether he sustains the hickory pole or the hickory pole sustains him, we are unable to say. An inebriated gentleman, t'other day, was somewhat inquisitive, and, no doubt, puzzled the hickory pole very much by demanding of it why the d——l it didn't sprout. The hickory pole did not say a word.

Away long ago, in the hopeful days of childhood, how we used to think and talk about "next year." There was a magic in the word that brought dreams and visions of, we knew not what, but something still brighter and better than anything we had yet known. It was a very spring-time then. All was anticipation, and all anticipation was full of hope. It is an old and foolish tale to tell how soon such things pass, for all men know it from their own experience. The "next years," and the Springs, and all that sort of thing, lose the charm which anticipation cast around them. We expect nothing, and are seldom disappointed.

So, although when the above rambling and not at all sensible remarks were penned, or, in a measure, penned themselves, the weather was clear and fine we were not in the least surprised or disappointed to find to-day suggestive of Prussic Acid and other mild and genial tonics, besides being "good for young ducks."

☞ Blackwood for March is on our table. It is of more than average interest to American readers, as containing two articles referring to matters cis-Atlantic. The first, "Biography gone Mad" being devoted to a review of the biographies of Bennnet and Greeley, got out, one by some anonymous admirer, and the other by Mr. James Parton, a man who might be pitied for the awful rasping he receives from some of the wits of Blackwood, were it not that the man who has had the courage or the stupidity to marry Fanny Fern is either above or below pity, certainly beyond the reach of common misfortunes. Greeley's snobbishness, his vanity, his fanaticism and his frequent vulgarity are all touched up, but the choicest vials of the reviewer's wrath are reserved for Bennett, whom he evidently regards as an unprincipled rascal and shameless in his rascality. Somehow, we agree in the opinion. For once in our lives we are at liberty to endorse that magazine, and, although it comes down upon the American reading public, and attributes it to a lower moral and literary tone than any approach to truth would sustain, still there is no denying the fact that the circulation and influence attained by such papers as the Herald and Tribune, are well calculated to convey an unfavorable impression to other nations, or that the fact itself is a matter not without reproach to those among whom it exists.

The other article in Blackwood, referring to this continent, is headed "Nicaragua and the Fillibusters." It takes the regular English view of everything, and is, of course, unjust to the United States.

Putnam's Magazine, in a literary point of view, is an able periodical, and, therefore, is read and readable, and, if it confined itself to its proper sphere, we would have nothing to say; but it does not. It chooses to claim for itself a perfect independence, and to construe that independence into a right to engage in the discussion of the most exciting partizan and sectional questions of the day, and so to attack the institutions of one section of the Union from which it receives and is anxious to receive a liberal support. Under the caption of "The Real Question," while starting out with a show of fairness, it concludes by denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Kansas Bill, as acts of atrocity, unparalleled in the history of legislation since the days of the French Revolution, and urging upon Congress to immediately admit Kansas as a Free State upon the traitorous basis proposed by the Abolition Sharpe Rifle Convention and Legislature, lately assembled at Topeka, in that Territory.

We long ago gave our views in regard to Harper and Putnam—but we suppose they amount to nothing The time *must* come, however, when the South will refuse to pay for being insulted, and having its interests and its institutions attacked under the guise of literature, by those who claim to be fellow-citizens and brethren.

☞ Col. Benton retires from public life in disgust, and wouldn't be President if he could. There are various reasons assigned for the refusal of John, commonly known as Jack, to eat his supper, and the same reasons are said to apply in the case of Col. Benton. He retires from public life after the people of Missouri have caused public life to retire from him. A great intellect with a restless and not good spirit will lead a man into strange courses.

☞ The entire Know-Nothing ticket for municipal officers was elected in Richmond on the 2d inst.—There was no other party ticket in the field. The Know-Nothings outnumber the Democrats near about two to one in Richmond, which the former Whig party did to about the same extent.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.—Unless the signs of the times deceive us very much, there will be an unusually full and pleasant gathering of the Democracy of the State at Raleigh on the 16th inst. The counties have gone into the matter with zeal and promptitude, and meetings have been or will be held with hardly an exception. We trust that delegates will find it convenient to attend from every county, and, if possible, from every precinct in every county. It is the actual personal presence of the representatives of Democracy that is wanted—it is the actual contact of the Democrats from all portions of the State—the interchange of ideas and of opinions that does good. By acting together, we strengthen each others hands, we remove obstacles and misunderstandings, we get to know each other, and thus good results, not simply to the party, but to the State. Let the man from New Hanover meet the man from Buncombe, Wilkes, Ashe, or Cherokee—the man from the Virginia line meet him from the South Carolina line, and they will soon find that all good Democrats are brethren, and that all citizens of the good old State have a common interest in her prosperity.

It is mainly for consultation that the State Convention will be valuable. Thos. Bragg is the choice of the party for re-election to the office of Governor. Both party usage and the popular choice point to him as our candidate. So much for that. In regard to the Presidency. The Democracy of the State will sustain any sound and conservative National Democrat whom the Cincinnati Convention may nominate, but there can be no sort of doubt but that General Pierce is the first choice of the State for President, and Mr. Dobbin for Vice President. This is the even tenor of the resolutions passed at nearly every county meeting in the State, and the Convention in appointing delegates at large will be expected to appoint those who will vote, in the first instance, in obedience to the wishes of the people so expressed. All this will be understood. There are, comparatively few questions of State policy likely to create any discussion, and none that can lead to any difficulty. We will thus be left comparatively free to compare notes, and devise ways and means for the more perfect organization of the party, so as to bring out its real strength in the coming contests. We trust that this section, and, indeed, all sections of the State, will be fully represented. Our facilities of communication and travel are increasing every day, and much less difficulty will be experienced than at former times.

Kansas.

The following letter, addressed to a gentleman in this town, has been handed to us, and we cheerfully give it a place in our columns, because of the right spirit which it displays and the desire for prompt action which it manifests. What can be said in reply to the enquiries of our young fellow-citizens of Warrenton? Nothing, we fear. Nothing has yet been done in regard to the organization of any movement; at least, nothing that we know of, beyond the holding of the meeting in the Court House, the proceedings of which have already been published. We are informed that, if necessary assistance be afforded, a respectable company can be got up. So far no actual movement has been taken in this direction. We have heard it suggested that a county meeting be held during the next Superior Court. It will hardly do to let the thing drop so:

WARRENTON, N. C, March 29th, 1856.

SIR:—Having been informed of your patriotic and public-spirited movement to equip and send a company of *emigrants* to Kansas, we write to offer ourselves as a part of it; and will feel highly gratified, nay, flattered, if you will accept us. We are young—each of us in our 22nd year—healthy, active and enterprising, and are both sorry and mortified that our older and influential citizens have made no exertions to counteract the diabolical influence that Northern denomination and intolerant fanaticism are making—no longer under the pretext of "Emigrating Aid Societies"—to dragoon a Territory into a free-soil State, and deprive honest and *bona fide* Southern settlers of their constitutional and legitimate rights.

We are true sons of North Carolina, and will die rather than live tamely submitting to insult, tyranny and outrage from ambitious fanatics and hypocritical Puritans. Write soon, if you please, whether you will accept us or not? How many have consented to go? When they propose starting? How you will equip? &c., &c. We are poor indeed, but can make our way in any country where perils and hardships invite, in support of sacred rights and a good cause. Let us, in conclusion, wish you success, and again impress on you to write immediately. We can go at any time.

Very respectfully, &c.,
Your obedient servants,
J. A. M.,
T. B. M.

Bathing House.

We have for a long time thought that a well ordered Bathing House would do a very good business here, and are induced to draw the public attention to it from suggestions made to us yesterday by a gentleman who entertains the same view of the subject.

We clip the above from the *Commercial* of Saturday morning, merely for the purpose of stating a fact which seems to have escaped attention. There is attached to the Eating Saloon, at the depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, a number of Bathing Rooms, elegantly fitted up for warm or cold baths.—These rooms are under the superintendence of R. B. Brown, Esq, the efficient proprietor of the saloon.

☞ The Governor General of India has issued his proclamation, formally annexing the Kingdom of Oude to the British possessions. Oude contains nearly, if not quite, four millions of inhabitants, and its revenue is fifteen to twenty millions of dollars.—This is annexation with a vengeance. Cuba and a few other such things would be small matters, compared with this, and yet what a noise would be made over American rapacity, if we should happen to take what lies at our own doors, and may be necessary to our own safety.

☞ The question is not whether we have a Bourbon among us, but whether Spring has really arrived and means to stay, or whether the fine warm weather we have had for a day or two is merely a slight showing intended to make us feel worse when Winter resumes his reign.

☞ The reports are that peace is definitely concluded betwen Russia and the Allies. It may be so.—We shall see.

MISSED IT.—Louis Napoleon named his son Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph. He missed it when he went a syllable beyond the Napoleon.

Superior Court for this county is in session—his Honor, Judge Saunders, presiding.

The Charge of the Judge to the Grand Jury was pointed and expressive—the passing of Bank notes under the denomination of three dollars was declared indictable. Monday and Tuesday were devoted to the trial of petty *liquor* rows. On the latter day, John Kerr, of Green was arraigned for the alleged murder of Mary, a slave—belonging to the heirs of Zadoc Thompson, deceased. The trial was removed to Green, where the alleged offence was committed, and where, of necessity, it must be tried. After argument by counsel, the accused was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. Stephenson, for the commonwealth; Wooten and Washington, for the defendant.

The case of Solomon Herring, a free negro, for the alledged murder of Hardy Anderson, about the middle of last January, was called and set for hearing on Friday. Messrs. Strong and Everitt appear for the prisoner. These, and a case of horse-stealing, are the only important actions on the Criminal Docket.—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

The party that dares not go into a battle under a leader, and with a standard of its own, is no longer a party—it is a mere collection of mercenaries. It no longer fights for a cause; spoils are its only object.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Bladen.

According to previous notice, a number of the Democrats of Bladen County assembled at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the 2d inst. The meeting was organized by appointing Shadrach Wooten, Esq., Chairman, and J. A. McDowell and John P. Lytle, Secretaries.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions: Neill McGill, Geo. M. White, Joseph Elwell, John McGhee and James Meredith, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a State Democratic Convention in Raleigh, on the 16th inst., and recommend the appointment of forty delegates from this county.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint twenty-five delegates to meet the delegates from Brunswick and Columbus in convention, in Whitesville, on the 1st Monday of April, inst.

Resolved, That Thomas Bragg is our first choice for Governor, and our delegates are instructed to use their influence to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the administration of Franklin Pierce, and so far as our power is concerned, we request our delegates to the Cincinnati Convention to insist on his nomination.

Resolved, That James C. Dobbin, our neighbor, is our first choice for Vice-President, and we recommend him to our democratic friends throughout the Union, as eminently qualified for that distinguished position.

Resolved, That the democrats in each district in the county be earnestly requested to appoint delegates to the county meeting, to be held in Elizabethtown on the first Monday in May next.

In conformity to the first resolution, the following persons were appointed delegates to the Raleigh Convention, viz: T. D. McDowell, G. M. White, J. W. Lessesne, W. A. Melvin, Love McDaniel, D Bullard, Jos. Jessup, C. T. Davis, John McGhee, Richard Sykes, David Callihan, John Willis, Daniel Munn, Thomas Robeson, Jr., Wm. Melvin, P. L. Cromartie, Joseph Elwell, James Allen, H. B. Jones, D. B. Gillespie, Jno. Wooten, Daniel Perry, Chas. Ivey, Hillory Pate, David Singletary, Owen Lennon, W. D. McNeill, P. M. Kelly. Elisha Pearce, F. F. Rinaldi, Geo. Crofton, Ed. Schwartz, W. N. Whitted, Bartram Robeson, Durram Lewis, Nathan Bryan, Robert Young, B. F. Randolph, W. H. Porter, Randolph Corbett, Amos Martin, John L. McMillan.

The following delegates were appointed to the Whitesville District Convention:

J. H. Clark, James Evans, H. Wilkerson, Jonathan Tatum, H. H. Robinson, D. B. Melvin, David Jones, Nathan Jones, Mathew Young, John Sykes, Wm. Suggs, Thos. S. Lewis, Barnabas Brown, David Nance, Owen Lennon, Amos High, Dan. McKeithan, A. K. McDonald, Dr. Wm Willis, James Robeson, G. W. Bannerman, Jas. Meredith, Ephraim W. Allen, A. Larkins, D. J. Council, Roland Singletary.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of delegates to both conventions.

On motion, a copy of the proceedings was ordered to be handed to the editors of the Journal and the Carolinian, with the request that they be published.

SHADRACH WOOTEN, Chairman.

J. A. McDOWELL, J. P. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The steamship Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 19th of March, arrived here this morning.

In Liverpool, on the 19th March, the Cotton market was dull and prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were dull and nominally unchanged in price. Consols held at 91⅞ a 92. The money market was steady.

Peace is considered virtually concluded, and only waits the arrival of the Prussian Plenipotentiary to sign the protocol.

Eugenie had given birth to a son.

There is no other news of importance by this arrival. American affairs were quiet. Nothing had been heard of the Pacific.

Gen. Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, telegraphed the following message to Washington last night:

"A treaty of peace has been concluded between England, France, Sardinia and Russia, which was formally agreed to at Paris on the 12th March. It only awaits ratification to be proclaimed."

The Atlantic left Liverpool at half past 10 o'clock on the 19th March, with 28 passengers. She passed on the 22d the steamer America, bound for Liverpool. The Asia arrived out on the morning of the 18th.

Advices from Africa to February 25th state that the coast was healthy and business dull. A disturbance at Cape Coast resulted in 30 natives being killed, and 100 wounded.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 18.—The English funds are again flat to-day, in consequence of the continued realization of stock. Money continues in good supply. Discounts are easier, though nothing is doing lower than six per cent.

The East Indian mail has arrived at Trieste, with dates from Calcutta to 9th, and Bombay to 16th February. A proclamation was issued on the 7th of February, announcing the formal annexation of Oude, and the deposition of the King Sandal. The rebellion has been renewed—trade in India was inactive—prices were fluctuating and money was easier.

LONDON, March 19.—A Paris Bulletin of yesterday says that the Empress and child were doing well.

The birth of the Prince of Algeries caused much outward rejoicing in England and France. Congratulatory addresses were pouring in from all quarters. Paris was illuminated. Pope Pius was to be godfather, and the queen of Sweeden god-mother. Salutes were fired, and flags hung out at all the principal cities of Great Britain

Baron Monteuffel, at the latest dates, had not arrived at Paris. It was expected that the protocol would be signed in a few days. Secresy with regard to the proceedings of the conference was still observed.

Telegraphic advices from Constantinople to the 6th state that the Divan, owing to remonstrances of merchants, had renounced the projected issue of 100,000,000 of paper money. Rustori Pacha has been convicted of malversation, and sentenced to imprisonment, and to refund several hundred thousand francs.

The new detachment of Russian troops has arrived at Bassarabia

Parliament had adjourned.

Mr. Dallas had gone to London. Mr. Buchanan had taken leave of the queen. Palmerston accompanied him, and in this act the English papers see indications that the Premier desires to stand well with the United States.

The King of Belgium had arrived in London to attend the confirmation of a god-daughter, the Princess Royal. A young Prince of Russia is about to revisit England to be betrothed to the Princess Royal. A deputation of the Friends of Poland had waited on Lord Palmerston, begging him to give instructions to the British Plenipotentiaries in Paris to insist on the restitution of Poland. He replied that the subject should have the attention of the government.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A train hand, named Wm. Allen, was fatally injured on the N. C. Railroad by the freight train going West, on the 27th ult. The accident occurred at High Point. The unfortunate man was coupling the cars, and, supposing all was right, gave the signal to the engineer to proceed; but, seeing that something was wrong, he stepped back to adjust it. Finding it impracticable to accomplish what he wished, he attempted to step out, and in doing so fell with his right leg across the track, which was run over by the *trucks* and so badly bruised as to render amputation necessary. This was performed on Friday, and on Saturday the unfortunate man died. Deceased was about 23 years of age, and of good character and full of hope. But he is not, and his untimely end is, but another voice warning us of the uncertainty of life.—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

WANTED TO GO BACK TO SLAVERY.—The New York Herald tells a story of a colored woman named Dianna, who some two years since was purchased from her owner, S. F. Gould. Esq., of Edgefield, South Carolina, by abolitionists residing in New York.—The Herald states that Dianna came to this city and nursed her mother until she died, when, having no relatives or friends here, and being out of employment, she naturally enough desired to return to the home of her childhood, where her husband and children are still living. Hearing that Col. M. Frazer, a neighbor of her former master, was in the city, she called upon him at the Astor House, and piteously begged of him to take her back to her old home, as she was heartily sick of freedom. Col. Frazer consented, and on Friday the pair left for the sunny South, where under the shade of the Palmetto, Dianna will again have an opportunity of enjoying all the comfort she can ever want.

Good Advice to Old Line Whigs.

Hon. Mordecai Oliver, of Missouri, elected to the House of Representatives as a whig, on being arraigned by the Liberty Tribune as a deserter from the whig party, has replied in a long and scathing letter. He says that when the house met, three parties unfurled their banners, the democratic, the know-nothing, and the black republican, but the whig banner was not there. Of the know-nothings Mr. Oliver writes:

"The know-nothing party exults in the ruin of the whig party, boasts of having destroyed it, slanders it in its grave, and then demands (if I understand your article aright) the allegiance and support of the few surviving whigs! The powerless patriot might be as justly accused of treason for refusing to swear allegiance to the conquering invader of his country, who had exterminated his race, as a whig, for refusing fealty to the usurping organization which boasts of having the blood of the whig party on its head.—And here let me observe that the know nothing platform has not even one single plank—the know-nothing creed not one single article—of the stern stuff of which the platform and whig principles were composed. Though know-nothingism 'has arisen on the ruins' of the whig party, it has not made use of the stalwart timbers which bore it and its varying fortunes for so many eventful years. At present these treasures lie neglected, awaiting the hand of some mightier architect than even 'Sam,' who built the fabric of know nothingism in one night. Elected as a whig, I emphatically reject the new test of know nothingism; and even if the majority of those whose suffrages gave me a seat in Congress have subsequently joined the order, and adhere to it, I deny their right to try me by an *ex post facto* law."

Mr. Oliver comes down on the doctrines of know nothings in plain talk. He says:

"I should be wanting in candor if I whithheld my convictions regarding the peculiar doctrines of the know nothing party. These doctrines are qualified or unqualified hostility to naturalized foreigners and catholics, native and foreign, residing in the United States. Speaking simply as an American citizen, I deem these doctrines absurd and pernicious, and, if incorporated into our laws, (which cannot be, however,) fruitful of great evils. If Catholics be traitors, the proof of their guilt is not to be found on the pages of our history, and no vote of mine shall go to make them traitors by branding them with that opprobrious epithet. I shrink from pronouncing three millions of men perjurers and traitors, without being able to allege one overt act in support of the appalling accusation."

Mr. Oliver urges the Clay and Webster whigs to join the democrats in the following way:

"Do they want encouragement? If they do, let them hear the words of their own loved, venerated Clay, at Lexington, in 1850, anticipating the ruin of the whig party as a national organization. In substance he said—Whenever the whig party shall become merged into a miserable, sectional, abolition party, I will renounce it forever, and in the future act with that party, *regardless of its name*, which stands by the constitution and the Union! Now, there can be no doubt of the fact, that the democratic party is national, and I assert my conviction to be, that it is the only party in America that can overthrow abolitionism, uphold the constitution and the Union, and that it will do so if all truly national patriots will unsheath their swords and rally under its ample banner, with the high resolve to conquer, or to fall all gloriously on the field of strife."

The statistics of the English Iron Manufacture, show that in 1854, the production had reached 3,585,906 tons, of the value of one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. This amount was made by 599 furnaces, employing 238,000 men and 2120 steam engines. The annual production of Iron in the world is estimated at only seven millions tons, so that England makes considerably more than one-half of the whole.

The iron ore raised for the production of this quantity of Iron in England, is 12,346,000 tons; the limestone used for flux, is 2,450,000 tons; and the coal used in the making of the Iron, is 20,146,000 tons.

It will be seen by this what an army of men are required in the manufacture of Iron, and that we must expect a greater supply of labor as well as skill and capital before we can successfully rival England in this manufacture. Divide the value of the whole product of Iron in England, among the men employed, and it only leaves $521 to each man, but out of this amount, there is to be paid, besides the labor, the maintenance and wear and tear of 2120 steam engines, of all the machinery and buildings connected with the 599 furnaces, the cost of the land and mines required, and the interest on the large capital invested in the business. We have no data for estimating this amount, but it is obvious that it must be very large, and leaves but small wages for the great army of nearly one quarter of a million of men employed.

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, April 3.—The State elections took place to-day, and resulted in the election of Hoppin for Governor, Bartlett for Secretary of State, Hart for Attorney General—all coalition candidates—by 3,000 majority. For Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer there is no choice. The coalition has a clear majority in the Legislature.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The Senate stands 16 Coalition, 9 Democrats, 1 Whig, and 5 vacancies. The House stands 39 Coalition, 21 Democrats, and 30 vacancies.

Removal of Wheeler—Walker's Movement in Nicaragua—Surgeon of the Russian Army Arrived.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The removal of Col. Wheeler, Minister to Nicaragua, is anticipated, in consequence of his not keeping our government fully posted on the affairs of that country. The State Department sent no despatches hither by Major Heiss.

It is said a project, drawn up in most masterly style by Secretary Marcy, is now before the Cabinet. It is intended to damage Walker's movement in Nicaragua.

Dr. Turnipseed, of South Carolina, lately with the Russian army, has arrived here.

Later from Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—We are in possession here of late advices from Santa Fe. Major Garland has ordered two hundred and sixty troops under Col. Chandler to take the field early in March and invade the Gila region, for the purpose of seeking redress for murders, robberies, and other outrages by the Apaches.

The Court Martial for the trial of Col. Blake has been postponed on account of the absence of important witnesses. The trial of Lieut. Johnson has resulted in his acquittal.

Brutal attempt at Murder.

On Saturday night, the 14th inst., a most brutal attempt was made to assassinate Alexander Hill, of Lenoir county, when returning home from Kinston. He was waylaid, beaten unmercifully, shot at and left as dead on the road, by *four* men—as we are informed. Hill is recovering, we learn, and knows the men who beat him. Three of them have been lodged in Kinston jail to await their trial, and one has hitherto eluded the hands of justice.

Goldsboro' Tribune.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We sincerely regret to have to record the sudden death of Mr. Thomas A. Bashwell, proprietor of the R. R. Hotel in this place. While shooting wild ducks on Tar River, on the morning of the 3d inst., he lost his balance, and falling over the guards of the boat, was drowned.—When last seen above the water his gun was still clenched firmly in his grasp, but the poor fellow sank to his watery grave. His body has not been yet recovered. He leaves many sorrowing friends behind him.—*Wilson Sentinel.*

HIRING OF SLAVES—*Important Legal Decision.*—The Supreme Court of Tennessee decided at its last term that the hirer of a slave was not authorized to re-hire without the assent of the owner, and, if he did so, and the negro died or was injured, the hirer might be sued by the owner and recovered against for the whole value of the slave. They also decided that a negro hired in that State could not, without the assent of the owner, be removed from the State, or even from the county where hired, and if he was so removed, it would be a conversion.

JOHNSTON COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT.—In the case of State vs. Jim, a slave of Dixon Spivey, which was an indictment for rape upon the body of a white woman, tried last week at Smithfield, before Judge Person, we are informed, that after an absence of several hours, the jury came in on Thursday night with a verdict of guilty of assault and battery with intent to commit rape, and that they have recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Executive, the offence being in this State, punishable with death.

[*Standard.*

DOWN ON THE PATENT MEDICINE MEN.—We find in the Court reports of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, the following opinion, delivered by Judge Kane, of the U. S. Circuit Court, on a motion for an interlocutory injunction in Kathairon Patent Medicine case. The Judge talks irreverently of the men of hair mixtures:

Heath *against* Wright and another. } C. C., Oct. 8, 1855. No. 11. Sur motion for interlocuting injunction.

I am very much indebted to the learned counsel on both sides for the ability and research which they displayed in the argument of this case; but it is impossible for me to distinguish it in principle from that of Fowle and Spear, which was before me on a similar motion some years ago. I then refused an injunction against the vendor of a patent medicine at the suit of his brother quack, who complained that his label and envelope of certificate had been imitated, on the ground that the special action of chancery could not be involved in a controversy which had so little merit to command it on either side. I think so here.

One man has mixed castor oil and alcohol, and giving to the combination a Greek name, protests to the world that it will infallibly cure "Scald Head, Tetter, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Itch, Barber's Itch—a complaint not described in the books, the *cacoethes loquendi* perhaps, at one time the barber's special privelege,—Shaving Pimples, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Stings, Cuts, Chilblains, Swellings, Inflammations, Rheumatisms, &c." This last word, importing, according to Sir Edward Coke, any needful matter that ought to be supplied,—and that "it will almost instantly relieve sympathetic attacks of Nervous Head-ache;" and all this, besides "restoring the hair and preventing it from turning gray." "It would be but labor lost," he truthfully assures us, "to enumerate the wonderful properties of this invaluable preparation; its reputation, co-extensive with the civilization of the globe, makes all praise superfluous, all exaggeration impossible."

The other man has mixed alcohol with castor oil; and adopting for his compound the Greek name which was already consecrated to the extirpation of all cutaneous and capillary ills, protest only that it will cure a part of them. It is a "sovereign remedy," he says, for "Tetter, Itch, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Ringworm,"—he pretermits Erysipelas, but rallies at "Barber's Itch, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Stings and Bites of Insects, Inflammations, Swellings, &c.," besides "preserving the hair and keeping it from turning gray," and dispelling the nervous headache as effectually as the rival mixture. Moreover, he gives us the assurance,—a perilous one, if this Court should hold him to an account of profits,—that it has had "millions of patrons."

Now, I do not say that an action may not be sustained at law to repair the damages which the second fabricator of this wonderful composition has inflicted on his elder "brother of the trade;" and I would not by any means imply an opinion as to what a jury might or might not regard as the just measure of indemnities between them. Nor do I wish to be understood as denying the complainant's right to a final decree in his favor on the bill he has filed in this Court. But I can hardly think the matter sufficiently grave to call for our special interposition before final hearing. "*Non tali a axilis*," &c.

The injunction is therefore refused.

From the N. O. Picayune, March 25.

Chloroforming a Bear.

Mr. Lovell made another attempt yesterday to get his bear under the influence of chloroform. From Mr. L's published statements, it appears that the authorities have prohibited him from running his bear in the race for which he had entered him, unless he placed a ring in his nose, by which he can be guided and restrained in case of necessity; and in order to do this it is necessary to bring the bear under the influence of chloroform, or some other anesthetic agent, which will render him powerless, and enable them to ring his nose with impunity. Several attempts have heretofore been made to do this, but without success, and yesterday Mr. Lovell determined to make another trial, which should be decisive in its results. Accordingly about 1½ o'clock, quite a crowd assembled in the den, prominent among whom were several of our first physicians, under whose auspices the chloroform was to be administered. Three vials of chloreform, containing a pound each, were provided for the occasion, and, after getting rid of the tiger and baboon, the hand-organ struck up its horrible din, and operations commenced.

A capacious funnel was provided, with a cork in the small end and a sponge in the large one. Into this the chloroform was poured, and after the bear had been penned up in one corner of his cage, Mr. L. introduced the funnel and applied it to his (the bear's) nose. The latter snuffed at it once or twice, but did not appear to like the odor, as he jerked his head suddenly away, a movement in which those of the audience who were near enough to snuff it appeared to participate. This was repeated once or twice more, with the same result, when Mr. L. sent out for some sugar candy, or something that resembled it, which he sprinkled over the sponge, and to which the bear seemed to take hugely. More chloroform was poured on, at which the bear turned up his nose, but the persuasions of Mr. L induced him every now and then to take a snuff.

A pound was used up in this way without producing the slightest effect, and the second vial was introduced. By this time Mr. Lovell began to feel a little sickish, and the funnel was tied on the end of a stick, in order to keep it further from his nose and enable him with greater facility to reach the bear. Bruin was cornered now, and in whatever part of the cage he stuck his snout the invariable funnel followed him. The only effect that we could perceive was a foaming at the mouth, and an evident increasing dislike to the dose, but no symptoms of sleep presented themselves. The bear was evidently not to be caught napping.—About this time the fumes of the chloroform began to spread through the room, and we found it impossible to stand the combined influences of that and the hurdy-gurdy overhead, and so we gracefully retired. Most of the audience had previously gone, and those who remained were holding handkerchiefs to their noses, apparently forgetful of the fact that the subtle agent would reach the lungs as easily through the mouth One or two of the more enthusiastic physicians remained, but the majority retired with us, perfectly satisfied with the result of the experiment as far as they were concerned.

After recovering somewhat, we returned to inquire the result, and learned that the third pound vial had been used up on the bear, without producing the desired effect, and that the physicians had given their opinion that the only way to affect the huge animal would be to muzzle him in some way so as to place a sponge, well saturated with chloroform, directly over his mouth and nostrils, so that he could inhale the external air at intervals. But who is going to muzzle the bear? That is the question which, at present, is rather difficult to answer.

An official statement is about to appear, in relation to the material condition of Massachusetts, and intended to show her industrial growth since 1845. The annual product of the State is now put down at $300,000,000, showing an immense increase in ten years. The value of the cotton manufacture has increased from twelve millions to twenty-six millions, yearly; that of calico from four to five millions; and that of woollens from eight to twelve millions.—These are the identical branches of business that were to have been ruined by the steps that were taken in 1846 in the direction of free trade, but they appear to have been revived in a very agreeable sort of a way, their aggregate amount having increased from $24,000,000 to $43,000,000 in the very years that saw "protection" discarded altogether in theory, and to a considerable extent in practice. The value of the shoe business, however, has increased in the greatest proportion, rising from fourteen millions of dollars in 1845 to thirty-eight millions in 1855, which is a very handsome figure indeed.

THE FIFTH WIFE.—We learn from the Covington (Ky.) Journal that a few days ago Judge Perrin, of that town, married a man for the fifth time. A singular feature in the case is, that the fifth wife was also the third wife. The third marriage not proving a happy one, the parties separated and were divorced. The man married again, and when death claimed his fourth wife, the disconsolate widower returned to No. 3, and again wooed and won her. Judge Perrin thinks that he has tied them up effectually this time. The lucky man had the impudence to claim a reduction of the marriage fee in consequence of the large business he was doing in that line.

A fellow down in Mississippi, who does not have confidence in the honesty of postmasters, wrote the following warning on the back of one of his letters, directed to a post-office in Kentucky: "Now, look here all you postmasters! I want you to be very particular with this document; it is a cash letter.—Now look here, I see you, don't break the seal!"

TROTTING OUT HER LORD AND MASTER.—Fanny Fern shows up her third husband in the following elegant *morceau*:—

"And there is Mr. James Parton, author of the Life of Horace Greeley, whom I occasionally meet: Jim is five feet ten inches, and modest—wears his hair long, and don't believe in a devil—has written more good anonymous articles, now floating unbaptised through newspaperdom, (on both sides of the water) than any other man, save himself, would suffer to go unclaimed. Jim believes in Carlyle and lager beer—can write books better than he can tie a cravat; though since his late marriage I am pleased to observe a wonderful improvement in this respect. It is my belief that Jim is destined, by steady progress, to eclipse many a man who has shot up like a rocket, and who will fizzle out and come down a stick FANNY FERN."

It can't be long before "Jim" will believe in a devil.

This most wonderful case of canine sagacity is related by the Hartford Times. The Nashua Telegraph might as well retire from the dog department of literature:

"Mr. ——, a venerable and worthy man, had a Newfoundland dog which used to go a short distance and get the Daily Courant, bringing it home in his mouth, evincing great anxiety until he had procured the paper. The paper changed owners, and at the same time became more vacillating in principle than before. It advocated *Sam*. As soon as this change took place the dog was noticed to appear ashamed when the paper was given him to carry home; he would sometimes drop it in the street, let it lie, and put for home. At last he refused to go for the paper at all; he was of no use to the owner except to get his paper, and, as the dog positively refused to have anything to do with it any longer, he procured a know-nothing to kill him, paying the sum of twenty-five cents for the job."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—INCENDIARISM.—We learn that the gin house and granary of Col. H. W. Harrington, of Richmond county, were consumed by fire on the night of the 24th ult., together with about 250 bags Cotton, and a large quantity of grain.—Loss estimated at about $10,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

WASHINGTON, N. C., April 2.—Naval Stores—No sales to report since our review of this day week. All articles are dull, and we doubt if last week's quotations could be obtained to-day for either dip Turpentine or Tar. Grain—We quote Hyde county Corn for shipment at 45 cents; for retailing it brings a little over those figures.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 3.—Bacon 00@12 cts. Beeswax 24@00. Coffee Rio, 14½@15; Laguira, 15@00; St. Domingo, 00@00. Cotton—Fair to good, 9½@9¾; ord. to mid. 8@8¾. Feathers, 35@40. Flour, Family, $7 50@0 00; Superfine, $7 25@$0 00; Fine $7 00@0 00; Scratched, $6 75. Grain, Corn 75@80; Wheat $1 25; Oats, 45@50; Peas, 65@70; Rye 90@$1. Hides—Dry 12@12½; Green 4@5. Lard 12@0. Salt—Liverpool, (Sack)$1 65@$1 75.

Cotton—The price did not give way, as we anticipated on Monday; we report market firm. Flour unchanged. Corn steady. Yellow Dip Turpentine $1 85; Scrape 85c; Spirits 30c.

NEWBERN, April 2d.—Bacon, sales of hams of prime quality at 12 cents; hog-round 10½ to 11 cts. Corn, no change in price, sales by the flat load at $2 50 per bbl. Lard, sales at 11½ cts. in bbls. Meal, sales at 70 to 75 cts. ₰ bushel, by the lot. Tar, $1 40. Turpentine, $2 50 for dip, and $1 50 for scrape.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

April 3—Barque John Colby, Monroe, from New York, to Kidder & Martin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Jas. R. Grist, Williams, from Fayetteville, to J. S. Banks.

Schr Gulf Stream, Godfrey, from Mobile for New York, laden with cotton, wheat, &c., is ashore on the beach just inside Western Bar. She was leaking badly, and put in for repairs. A steamer, with lighters, has been despatched to her assistance, and hopes are entertained of saving vessel and cargo—the latter in a damaged state. Consigned to George Harriss.

April 4—Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Steamer Chatham, Elder, from Fayetteville, to Wm. H. Allen.

Schr. Roan, White, from Gonaives, (St. Domingo,) for New York, laden with coffee, logwood, &c., sprung aleak on the 30th ult., and put in for repairs; all hands completely exhausted from incessant work at the pumps. To Wm. H. Harriss.

CLEARED.

April 3—Brig Gen. Washington, Day, for Halifax, N.